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Articles.

Medicine, Pharmacy and Chemistry.

Abstract of Article by A. R. L. Dohme, in the Journal of the American Pharmacists' Association, February, 1918.

Pharmacy and pharmacies originated amongst the Arab tribes at the dawn of the Christian Era. The name to be sure is of Greek origin, and is derived from the Greek word *Pharmakon,* meaning a drug. The word Chemistry is, on the other hand, derived from the Arabic word *"al"* meaning "the" and *"kheme,"* meaning "black earth," together, alchemy, or the black art; and later developed into "Chemistry" by omitting the particle *al* and lengthening the word. Another derivation is claimed, however, from the Greek words *chymeia,* meaning alchemy, and *iatreia,* meaning medical treatment. This derivation is based upon the fact that out of a combination of the alchemists and their study of medicines given in medical treatment, resulted the science of chemistry. Medicine is derived from the Latin word, *medicina,* the art of healing, again derived from the word *mederi,* to heal. Thus the oldest of the three sciences, medicine, has a name dating from a later period in history than either of its derived sciences. Medicine dates back to Hippocrates, who lived in Athens at the times of Pericles, about 450 B.C., and was supposed to be eighteenth in direct descent from Aesculapius.

Medicine developed very gradually until the time of Galen, who developed the use of vegetable drugs and herbs in pharmacies where at that time medicine was practised with the administration of such vegetable potions and herbs as were then used. Those physician pharmacists were also alchemists and practised during the dark ages and middle ages the so-called dark or occult

arts, including necromancy, magic and much quackery and deception. From the time of Junius Firmicius about 300 A.D. we first meet the term Chemistry, from the Greek *chemen* and *chemeia*, meaning the book and the art of ennobling metals, so that chemistry really means originally the art of ennobling metals, and from this time on through the centuries, even up to the nineteenth, kings and princes were induced to employ and subsidise these alchemists to try to convert copper and lead or tin into silver and gold. Prominent among these were Geber the Arabian, Albertus Magnus, Roger Bacon, Raymond Lullus, all of whom believed that there existed somewhere the philosopher's stone, the touch of which would commute base metals into gold. Medicine employed only vegetable and herb remedies during this period, and hence the name galenicals for this class of preparations. One of these, Zorimos of Panoplis in the 4th century, describes a "water of the gods" as *Panacee* (from *Pan* and *aqua*) as a cure-all, and from this is derived our word Panacea.

In the latter part of the 15th century the alchemist Basilius Valentinus developed many inorganic preparations of mercury, antimony and arsenic, and used them as medicines besides the herbs of the Galenites. Then in the 16th century we pass to the school of medical alchemists, the most famous of whom was Paracelsus. This school was called the Iatro-chemical school, and its theory announced by Paracelsus was that the healthy body, being made up of certain chemical substances in solution, could when diseased be cured only by the same chemical substances. Hence he preached that Galen's theory of herbs and vegetable drugs curing the diseased body was erroneous. He hence dosed heavily with mercury salts, blue vitriol, sugar of lead, antimony salts, sulphuric acid, iron salts. While he and especially many of his pupils killed many people and were driven out of town after town, his theory gave the next great impetus to pharmacy and incidentally as well founded chemistry, for the great problem now became to invent and discover new chemical compounds for the relief of disease, and this was done in the shops of the alchemist pharmacist. His successors, Sylvius, Tachenius, Van Helmont, Agricola, Glauber, Libavius and Pallissy, in consequence developed a great number of such metallic compounds as well as some organic compounds. Here we see that in the early history of all three sciences, medicine, pharmacy and chemistry, all three were practically united in one and frequently practised by one person, who, however, almost invariably received his training in a medical school and bore the title "Doctor." The alchemist's shop became the pharmacy, and the owner of it practised the healing art as well as the preparation and compounding of his medicines. From these shops developed through the zest for discovering new medicines, the chemist and the science of chemistry.

Later came the separation of all three during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and gradually the chemist became the scientific student looking for scientific laws governing the composition of matter and the changes it undergoes; the medical man became the curer of disease and the student of the human body in health and in disease, while the pharmacist became the student of the plants of the field and forest, the chemicals of the chemist and their proper preparation in forms suitable for administration as medicines. Each had his field, and each field was important and required great patience, ingenuity and careful study and observation. Each science developed gradually and steadily along different lines, medicine and pharmacy confining their activities to curing disease, while chemistry not only did its share to produce new medical substances, but spread out gradually over all the other branches of industry that have to do with matter of any and every kind, until to-day any industry that does not employ the latest discoveries and methods of chemistry in its processes, from the laundry up to the steel plant, can not successfully compete with its competitor that does. The chemists have for a century flocked to the universities all over the world to complete their needed knowledge and practice, culminating in the securing of the degrees of "doctor of science" or "doctor of philosophy," which stamp them as broadly educated men with well-trained minds. The medical men and the pharmacists during the eighteenth and especially the nineteenth centuries sought their education in so-called colleges of medicine and pharmacy in this country. These colleges were at first most crude, and were practically workshops for training the hand as well as the head in a practical knowledge of their professions. They were very much mixed in quality and in the products they turned out; some were fairly good, some were indifferently good, many were markedly inferior, and but few were high class. Many were run for the financial returns they gave to those who founded them, owned them and taught in them. The doors were wide open, and anyone could make a try at learning medicine or pharmacy if he paid the fees and passed the examinations, even if he did not, as frequently occurred, attend all or even most of the lectures.

Mr. Dohme concludes his article with a review of the modern progress of the three professions. He fears that pharmacy has not consolidated its interests in the same successful manner as medicine and chemistry have done, and pleads for a cohesive union of all pharmaceutical organisations. Disintegration should be avoided at all hazards. The present is the time to consolidate and co-operate. Unless pharmacists realise the necessity of this, Mr. Dohme fears stagnation and retrogression.

Notes on Laboratory Work.

By Henry Rodwell, Ph. C.

Pharmaceutical Journal, Jan. 12, 1918.

In contemplating the future of retail pharmacy, it is easy to discern that the trend is not altogether in the direction either of stability or of usefulness. The business of the pharmacist is, in many cases, centrifugal in character—tending

to become one that can be discharged piecemeal by others. The fact is regrettable, for, taking the pharmacist at his best, one cannot but be convinced that he is an economic unit whose survival is in the highest degree desirable. Perhaps the worst symptom of this disruptive tendency is the overgrowing practice of depending upon the wholesale manufacturer, and the taking refuge behind his guarantees. It is difficult to see how any claim to professional, or, indeed, to any worthy status can be defended if this class of business be deliberately persisted in. The following notes are written in a spirit of protest against this tendency. They are intended for the young pharmacist in the hope that they will be helpful in the manufacturing side of his business.

The Pharmacist's Responsibility.

First comes the question of the pharmacist's responsibility for the identity and the quality of the substances handled. It is too much to state that this can be absolute, but so far as it is practicable he should satisfy himself that goods received are what they are labelled, and in all cases where a definite standard exists, verification of quality or strength should not be left to the Food and Drugs officials. The high standard of honour amongst wholesale druggists has led to the ready acceptance of their guarantees, but it is surely in the interests of his patrons, and of himself, that the retailer should be sure that the high-water mark is reached in every case. It does not greatly matter in the case of substances or preparations with a definite standard whether the wholesale or retail pharmacist is the manufacturer; but it would be well if the retailer were to develop the manufacture of such preparations as can be judged only by examination of the constituent ingredients. For this purpose it is desirable that the drugs be bought in their whole state, as far as this is practicable.

Wholesale Operations.

Even the best-trained amongst us occasionally finds himself at a loss when proceeding to make, say, ten times the usual quantity of a preparation, a single quantity of which has presented little or no difficulty. The larger undertaking involves two main considerations—the matter of utensils and the knowledge that the larger quantity will not be so controllable, and the product, if it should not turn out altogether satisfactory, will be difficult or perhaps impossible to repair. The discreet pharmacist may, not infrequently, decide to make a series of smaller batches. It is not intended in these notes to deal with methods or processes involving the use of power machinery; only such apparatus will be mentioned as may reasonably be expected to find a place in the retail pharmacist's laboratory.

Useful Apparatus.

Assuming that the young pharmacist has at his command the usual everyday outfit of apparatus, it is necessary to mention only such pieces as experience has shown to be too frequently lacking, and which are indispensable for general laboratory work. It would be an impertinence to enlarge upon the merits of the pestle and mortar, but there is a particular form of it that is much too seldom met with in retail pharmacy—the large two-handed kind, the pestle of which is fitted with a stout six-foot shaft. It is difficult to understand why this form is not in general use instead of the large single-handed kind. Its wide range of usefulness, and the thoroughness of the work effected by its means, warrant the statement that it is the most excellent of all pharmaceutical tools. A brief description may not be out of place. Both mortar and head of pestle are of marble. The mortar, having an inside diameter of from 12 to 18 ins., should be sunk deeply into a wooden or brick base, or otherwise firmly seated. From the wall or ceiling, and fixed centrally over the mortar, is a metal ring through which passes loosely the upper end of the shaft of the pestle. The mortar should be arranged at such a height from the floor that full force can be applied when the pestle is gripped just above the head. A diameter of 16 inches is strongly recommended.

Another essential is a large-calibre metal mortar, again of the two-handed type. Those of small size are something of a delusion. One remembers how, earlier tussles almost forgotten, the small metal mortar was again brought to light, the episode ending, as usual, in some sort of compromise. A metal mortar, to be of real service, should have an inside diameter, measured across the top, of 16 inches, with a pestle weighing some three dozen pounds, which should be suspended from a bracket by means of stout rubber cords. It is necessary to have this piece fixed, not on the ground floor, but on the ground itself. Very little can be done without a full set of brass-meshed sieves of the following numbers:—10, 20, 30, 40, 60, and 80. These should be about 14 inches in diameter, and should have wooden rims. A useful form, especially for smaller operations, is a nest of metal-rimmed sieves some 9 inches in diameter, of the same numbers. These should be fitted with a metal receiver. With the mention of the indispensable character of a drying cupboard, the list of special apparatus closes. In deciding the question of the size of the cupboard it is necessary to take into account the bulky nature of vegetable drugs, especially of leaves.

Granulation for Tablets.

The marble pestle and mortar is of the greatest use in the preparation of granules for tablet-making. From one to four pounds of mixed powders can be moistened in a few minutes, and at a single operation, with a thoroughness that is quite impossible by the use of the ordinary type. The powder is so evenly moistened that it passes through the sieve without choking the mesh and free from fine powder. It would be difficult to imagine a more perfect tool for the purpose. The product is free from the dough-like character that results so frequently from the use of machinery of the masticating order, a character which is altogether undesirable. A No. 20 sieve has been found most suitable for granules intended for tablets of 2 grains or more in weight; when smaller than this a No. 30 is preferable.

Mixing and Sifting Powders.

The operation of mixing large quantities of powders demands the utmost care. The method of mixing, then sifting, and finally mixing lightly in a mortar, is probably the best. The final mixing, whether in a mortar or by other means, must never be omitted. It should be fully realised that the process of sifting is to some extent one of separation. A well-mixed compound powder becomes more or less unmixed by passing it through a sieve. The ingredients of a compound powder should be, as nearly as possible, of the same degree of fineness. No operation would appear to be more simple than that of sifting. None is, in general, so ill performed. A few remarks on the subject will be ventured. When sifting involves rubbing with the hand or other similar means, it is a distinct advantage to use the sieve with the narrow rim upwards. The operation is thus facilitated and a receptacle is at the same time provided for the portion which passes through. The method is seen to good advantage in preparing granules for tablet-making, the object being to avoid crushing the granules. The chief fault in sifting dry powders is to shake the sieve in such a way that the surface portion of powder is put into violent motion while that in contact with the mesh moved with the sieve This may be the result of over-loading; more often it is due to the manner of shaking. Perhaps the best movement, if the sieve must be shaken, is to grasp it on each side by the under rim. With the left wrist held stiff and the right wrist loose, the sieve is moved fairly rapidly in small circles, with an eccentric motion pivoting on the left hand. A very little practice gives facility. It will be found in every way superior to the "to and fro" motion.

Comminution.

In recommending the purchase of drugs in the whole state, so far as this was practicable, the difficulties of comminution were not overlooked. There are few drugs, however, which cannot, after a short preliminary drying, be reduced sufficiently for most purposes in one or other of the mortars recommended. The work is sometimes a little strenuous, but, as a rule, the task of powdering a few pounds of material is neither long nor hard. The loss need not be proportionately greater than by the use of a mill for larger quantities. It should be realised in powdering vegetable drugs that the portion which is most easily powdered—represented by the finer particles, which are, of course, the first to pass through the sieve—is often, from a medicinal point of view, the most valuable. The operation should, therefore, be performed lightly and with care in the first stages, in order to conserve this fraction. The young pharmacist, taking the exceedingly fine powders obtained from the wholesale houses as the perfection and *sine quâ non* of comminution, must, if he has tried to match them, have decided to let those accomplish it who can. For these he will be compelled, to some extent, to be dependent upon the wholesaler. It should, however, be understood that, in many cases, these can be prepared only after most complete drying of the whole drugs, to which, consequently, they are often inferior. It behoves him, therefore, to use a less finely comminuted powder of his own preparing whenever this is practicable. The very elementary principle must be stated that in powdering vegetable drugs, or indeed, any substance which is not of uniform composition or structure throughout, the portion operated upon should be made to pass through the sieve completely, and that before any portion of it is taken for separate treatment the bulk must be thoroughly mixed.

Trituration of Powder with Liquids.

In the trituration of small quantities of powders with liquids, there is not the same need for care in judging the proportion of liquid to be added in the first place as when working on a larger scale. Here the operator may give himself a great deal of unnecessary work. The point to be remarked is that, when once the most suitable proportion has been determined, it should be noted in the formula for use on future occasions. The official Hydrarg. Oleatum furnishes a first-rate example. There the quantity of liquid paraffin necessary for effective trituration has been determined with the greatest care—a point that is much appreciated when larger quantities are being handled. The practice is found most useful, also, in making ointments. Whether trituration of the powders is with the melted or unmelted base, the first addition is a matter of the utmost importance. Neglect in this particular may lead to a lumpy condition of the product that is irreparable.

Percolation.

It would be superfluous to discuss the details of the process of percolation. There is one point, however, that may be mentioned with advantage —the dimensions of the percolator. In the 1914 Pharmacopœia these are left to the discretion of the pharmacist, but in the earlier edition it was laid down that the cylindrical percolator should be "of such dimensions as to present to the menstruum a column of solid materials at least six times as high as wide." In the case of the conical form, "the lower diameter should be not less than one-half the upper diameter." In making small quantities the ratios are not unsuitable, but need not apply when these are much exceeded. Indeed, the figures of the ratio may approach one another the larger the quantity of material worked upon. The point is fairly obvious, but experience has shown that it does not immediately occur to everyone. To maintain the ratio 6: 1 in larger percolation would render the operation of packing difficult and unsatisfactory. If it is desired to obtain a highly concentrated percolate, the height of the column of solid materials in proportion to diameter must be increased. This is officially and reasonably effected by resorting to the process of repercolation.

Clarification.

The most tedious and sometimes the most perplexing operation in the manufacture of fluid preparations is that of clarification. In time estimates it is the unknown factor, and is often most

difficult of satisfactory accomplishment. Little difficulty is experienced with spirituous menstrua, but aqueous preparations, especially where either decoction or infusion has formed part of the process, may give almost an infinity of trouble. It is not to be expected that permanently clear preparations can be obtained at once, owing to deposition which takes place on standing. Error of judgment in the method adopted results in loss of time and of material, and sometimes in deterioration by undue exposure to the air. The choice of filtering media, in particular cases, is problematical; it would be impossible, for instance, to foretell the difficulty of obtaining a clear liquor in the case of decoction of cudbear, or to anticipate the easy passage through a filter-paper of the evaporated expressate of syrup of senna. As a general rule, it is advisable to strain or filter through some material which will allow the operation to be executed fairly rapidly, clarification to be completed in a closed vessel by subsidence followed by decantation, or, in odd cases, by filtration. Filter papers should, except in rare cases, be plaited. To many this may seem an uncalled-for piece of advice, but it is surprising to find how comparatively seldom the practice is met with.

The Making of Solutions.

The method of making solutions by circulatory displacement, *i.e.*, by suspending the solid in the upper part of the solvent, is in common practice, but the advantage of crystals over powder for this purpose is not always realised. Substances in powder dissolve less rapidly than crystals from the fact that the solvent can act only on the outside, circulation through the mass being prevented. Ammonium carbonate, for example, even in half-pound pieces, dissolves surprisingly quickly. It is a truism that one should reduce, as far as possible, the number of operations and of utensils in work of every kind. The preparation of ammonium carbonate solution in this way, using a container that prevents loss of ammonia, and in which adjustment to the final volume can be done, leaves nothing to be desired. A further point to notice is that solutions made from the powdered material are, as a rule, less bright than those made by direct solution of the crystals.

Stock-solutions can with advantage be made in this way. More frequently, however, the more direct method of stirring solid and solvent together has to be resorted to. If, say, a pound of citric acid crystals are to be dissolved, the usual method is to place in a mortar and to roughly powder them. This would be energy well expended if it were done thoroughly; but if some of the larger crystals have eluded the pestle the time required for complete solution will have been lengthened instead of shortened. This will be the case especially if the finished solution approaches the point of saturation. Evenness in the size of crystals is an advantage in making solutions. The principle is fairly obvious; the finely-divided portion dissolves comparatively rapidly, the larger crystals remaining to be dissolved in a liquid already well charged. If it is desired to demonstrate this, it may be done as follows:—Take a dozen 5-grain potassium chlorate tablets (these need not be wasted), and reduce four of them to powder; now add the powder with two whole tablets to 9 fluid drachms of water contained in a 2-ounce bottle. At the same time add the other six whole tablets to a similar quantity of water under exactly similar conditions. If the bottles be occasionally shaken it will be found that the six whole tablets are the first to dissolve. The principle, which is of considerable pharmaceutical importance, is not confined to the solution of crystals.

Does It Pay?

Now comes the insistent query—does it pay the retailer to manufacture? These notes are written from the laboratory of a large public institution, where the first concern is the quality and genuineness of the preparations. The question of profit is also much to the fore. It may be confidently stated that it pays the institution and pays well. My own opinion, given for what it is worth, is that it can be made to pay the retail pharmacist. Without presuming to set my neighbour's house in order, may I be allowed to remark that the pharmacist whose aim is excellence and the taking of full responsibility should not consider it a mark of grace to harbour an undue modesty. There should be a dignified and confident advertisement in such quarters as are most concerned.

Science and Industry.

Enormous Hidden Wealth.

Referring to the shortage in various chemicals, Mr. L. R. Scammell, managing director of Messrs. F. H. Faulding & Co., stated to a representative of the South Australian "Advertiser," on March 22, that the politicians appeared not to possess the necessary knowledge to call on the universities and scientific departments established by the Governments to make investigations, and those institutions would not move of their own volition. He added that the supplies of carbonate of soda, known on the market as soda ash, were far too small to meet the demand. That state of affairs should not exist in South Australia, because common salt was the starting point. Salt existed in various lakes in the State, and had been deposited through the evaporation of the sea, which at an early period covered the land. The solid contents which remained were sulphates and chlorides of sodium, magnesia, and potassium and sulphate of lime. The more soluble salts, having been dissolved and removed by the rain, had been carried down into the earth. Mr. Scammell said he had not heard of the Government or any authority boring to see whether the potash and other valuable constituents were available. If they were there was enormous hidden wealth awaiting utilisation, and they would yield millions of pounds sterling to South Australia. The

German Government, about 1860, were boring for rock salt at Stassfurt when they discovered the potash-bearing strata which until the war began supplied a large part of the world. Potash meant practically everything for an agricultural country like South Australia, and Mr. Scammell suggested that immediate enquiries be made.

Chemical Industry in South Africa.

Mr. P. E. Bluett, who recently arrived in Adelaide to join Messrs. F. H. Faulding & Co., with a view to extending their manufacture of pharmaceutical chemicals, has had an extensive experience in English laboratories. Mr. Bluett was for several years in South Africa, which, he says, has made amazing progress. "The drug and chemistry business there is growing," he said. "Prior to the war most of the articles required were imported, but the people have been compelled to make many of their own things during the last 3½ years. The manufacture of pharmaceutical chemicals has been started, but many of the finer chemicals, such as alkaloids, are still obtained from America and Japan. The Japanese lines are of good quality.

"Enormous tracts of South Africa remain unexplored, but the country known is exceedingly rich from a chemical point of view. In one part there is a marvellous deposit of sulphur mixed in the sand. Sulphuric acid is obtained from sulphur, and that is used in nearly every industry. The value of the acid is so great that a well-known chemist once remarked, 'Tell me how much sulphuric acid a country has and I'll tell you that land's wealth.' Much seaweed of the right kind, containing iodine, is also available. The country has great possibilities, and everything is really in its infancy. There is scope for many new industries, but few people are willing to speculate. The Government, unfortunately, do not give intelligent assistance to the investigator and the manufacturer."

Shortage of Chemists.

The Government Research Laboratories all over Australia are suffering from a dearth of chemists. Dr. W. A. Hargreaves (Director of the South Australian Department of Chemistry), who returned on Friday from New South Wales and Victoria, informed a reporter that while he was in the eastern States on business connected with the wheat weevil problem he enquired incidentally regarding the supply of workers for the laboratories and found that all Government laboratories were under manned. All were complaining that they could not get trained chemists to take up the work. The departments had more work to do than they could cope with, and research was practically at a standstill. That was due partly to lack of inducements to chemists. The employment was often precarious and the pay poor. The work of the industrial and analytical chemist had no attractions whatever, except for the man who was so obsessed with his subject that he did not worry about the measure of his remuneration. The shortage was also partly due to a number of chemists being taken to make munitions. At least 70 had gone away from Australia in various capacities.

Essential Oils and Perfumery.

Mr. J. K. Blogg, manufacturing chemist, in a letter to the press, mentions that his firm has produced artificial attar of rose partly from Eucalyptus Macarthuri, eliminating therefrom one of the elements of attar of rose, viz., rhodinol, and from lemon scented gum another element (citronellol). Mr. Blogg says that very few of the native plants will yield perfumery products, though some of them are most valuable, such as Backhousia citridora, which yields citral, from which he has produced ionone, a synthetical violet odor of great value, and Eucalyptus staigeriana, which also yields citral. If ti-tree be particularised as the variety leptospermum liversidgeii, he also claims its usefulness, but the term "ti-tree" is too wide by itself. Mr. Blogg affirms that he has always encouraged the growth of lavender, and states that his firm has publicly offered to purchase both the oil and the flowers. He has already distilled fairly large quantities of essential oil of lavender, and demonstrated to the Federal analyst that Australian-grown lavender yields oil of very fine quality. He has also produced boronia extract in commercial quantities, and for some years before the war exported it regularly to London.

British News.

COCAINE PRESCRIPTION.

At Woolwich Police Court recently, Dr. Alexander Storey St. John, High-street, Eltham, was fined 20/- for giving a prescription for a cocaine preparation unsigned, not dated, and not containing the words "Not to be repeated," contrary to Regulation 40B of the Defence of the Realm Act. Defendant said he knew nothing about the regulation. The prescription was for a nose-spray used in the treatment of asthma.

LEAD IN EPSOM SALTS.

Wm. Ensor, grocer, Loughborough, was summoned recently for selling epsom salts containing lead to the extent of 1-90th of a grain per ounce, five times more than the maximum allowed. The Chief Constable said that the defendant was dealing in an article he did not understand, and that he bought the salts from a wholesale firm of repute. Defendant said that he bought the salts expecting them to be pure, and the label on the box stated that they were absolutely pure. The Bench considered that defendant had acted in ignorance, and, fining him 20/-, advised him in future to obtain a warranty. Another defendant was also fined a similar amount. In this case the salts contained four times the permitted maximum quantity of lead.

A 50-YEAR OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR CHLORAL.

At an inquiry into the death of the Rev. Francis Sparling, of North Kensington, it was stated that lately he had been taking drugs for sleeplessness, and nearly every day for some weeks a 6-oz. bottle of chloral had been obtained for him from a local chemist, in the name of his mother, on an old prescription which had been given to the family 50 years ago. Death was due to syncope from chloral poisoning. The coroner said that under the Defence of the Realm Regulations cocaine could not be supplied a second time on the same prescription, and he thought that the law should be altered so that no prescription containing poison could be renewed without a fresh certificate. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

PROPRIETARIES AT "FACE VALUE."

An animated discussion has been going on in pharmaceutical circles on the question of refusing to sell proprietary medicines which are marked by the proprietors at a price which it is impossible to sell them. It is generally felt that further efforts are desirable to bring pressure to bear on the manufacturers in reference to this matter. Pharmacists do not object to handle proprietaries, but they are kicking against selling for 10½d. an article marked 1/1½. Manufacturers realise that there is something in the complaint, and it is possible that steps will be taken by some of the leading proprietors to endeavour to meet the wishes of retailers.

A WELL-DESERVED HONOR.

Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and Assistant Director of Army Contracts, has been appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his services to the country in connection with the war. The conferring of this distinction on Mr. Woolcock is undoubtedly a recognition of the valuable work he has done since he undertook his present duties with the War Office.

ENTERING "REPEAT PRESCRIPTIONS."

An interesting case was heard at West London on February 2, when a registered chemist was charged with having failed to keep a record of a sale of poison. Briefly, the facts were that when the prescription, which ordered a solution of morphine, was first dispensed some thirteen years ago, the ingredients were duly entered in a book kept for that purpose, but when the medicine was repeated no entry was made in the prescription book. The prosecution contended that the chemist should not have supplied the poison without entering the sale.

The magistrate pointed out that there was nothing in the Act which made it necessary for a doctor to sign his name in full. His experience was that doctors of repute never did so. Mr. Barker, who prosecuted, said he had never seen a prescription without an address on it. Mr. Kirby, for the defence, submitted that his client had only supplied the morphine on a doctor's prescription, and had carried out all the requirements of the Act in labelling the bottle with the word poison, the ingredients, and the name and address of the seller, and entering it in his prescription book. Defendant was registered to supply poisons under those conditions. Mr. Kirby pointed out the distinction in the Act between a sale in the ordinary sense and the dispensing of a prescription, and that, having entered it under the latter, there was no object in having two records, and that there was nothing in the prescription that it was not to be repeated, such as was required under the Defence of the Realm Act with regard to cocaine. If Parliament, in passing the two Acts, had intended that a chemist should make a fresh entry when repeating prescriptions, it would have been easy to say so.

Mr. Denman, in giving his decision, said the case was of some interest and importance. He was inclined to think that the case disclosed a serious defect under these Acts. It was quite clear there was nothing to suggest want of *bona fides* on the defendant's part, and he was justified in coming to the conclusion that the defendant had done nothing with a desire to conceal the fact that he had been supplying the poison. There was no evidence to show that the defendant had any reason to suppose that the initials "W.J." were not those of a doctor, or that it was not a genuine prescription. The gist of the whole case was the construction to be put on section 17 of the Act, which said that on every sale of every such article an entry must be made of the name of the person to whom the article was delivered or sold. There was the exception mentioned in the case, and the question was: When does a sale take place, and when does the defendant dispense this particular medicine? The sale took place in 1917, and if it was said to be dispensed under a genuine prescription given in 1904 they were in this difficulty, that the Act must be at fault, because it was inconceivable that it could be intended that a sale could really go back to something like 13 years. He was of opinion that the words "every sale of such article," etc., taken in their ordinary sense referred to every sale connected with the prescription. That being so, he came to the conclusion that there should be a separate entry of what had been supplied. He considered that an offence had been proved, but he would be very glad to state a case for the consideration of a higher Court. He should impose a fine of £3, with five guineas costs.

Although this decision does not carry the weight of a High Court judgment, pharmacists are acting upon it. Many chemists make a practice of entering all repeats in the prescription book. Others only enter the prescription the first time it is presented. The case may bring about a reconsideration of the question of procedure in dealing with prescriptions ordering poisons.

At the Counter.

1oz. of Hippikackuhanner, please.

Medical Notes.

The B.M.A. and the Lodges.

On March 22 a special general meeting of members of the Victorian Branch of the B.M.A. was held in the Assembly Hall, Melbourne. There was a very large attendance. Dr. J. R. Davies placed before the meeting a scheme for direct contract service. Dr. Davies said that if the scheme were to be a success, it was first of all necessary to exclude all competition from the friendly societies. It was suggested that eligible members should be charged 32/- in the town and 38/- in the country districts. There were approximately 150,000 friendly society members at the present time. Dr. Davies stated that, at a moderate estimate, 100,000 of these members should be available for their scheme. The contributions would bring in £160,000 at the lower capitation rate. Of this sum, £100,000 would be paid to the medical men, £50,000 to the chemists, and £10,000 to the management fund. It was proposed that a business man of good commercial standing and with a reputation as an organiser should be appointed as manager at a salary of from £750 to £1000 per annum. He would be responsible to a directorate consisting of three members of the Council. His duties would include touring through the whole State and arranging for the appointment of agents in country and suburban districts. The agents would be appointed after consultation with the local practitioners. The agents would collect the contributions quarterly and arrange the lists for each practitioner. There was to be no touting nor canvassing. Those persons who were desirous of becoming members would be shown a list of the names of the local practitioners, from which they would make their selection. They would be sent to the practitioner by the agent, just as they were now sent by the lodge secretary. The agent would be paid 2½ per cent. An initial charge of £3/3/- would be made to all medical men who desired to participate in the direct contract scheme. In reply to questions, Dr. Davies stated that private contracts between medical men and their patients would not be allowed, except at higher rates. There was nothing to prevent a private patient of one practitioner from going on to the contract list of another, if he were eligible under the common form of agreement.

There was some diversity of opinion regarding the scheme, and an adverse motion was moved. This was overwhelmingly defeated, only six or seven voting in favour of it. Eventually a resolution was carried approving of the general policy and actions of the Council.

The Colour of Galyl.

We have been informed (says the *Medical Journal of Australia*) that several practitioners have noticed that the bright yellow colour of a typical sample of galyl is sometimes replaced by a chrome yellow, a greenish yellow or even a green. Enquiries have been made of the Anglo-French Drug Co. Ltd., and we are now informed that galyl contains a very minute quantity of iron, which is responsible for the variation in colour. Changes from yellow to chrome or green are of no significance. On the other hand, changes to black indicate that dissociation has occurred. The solution should be either yellow, greenish-yellow or reddish-yellow, and should be limpid. A black colour or any turbidity of the solution should be regarded by the practitioner as a warning that the material should not be used.

Medical Ethics.

SALE OF VACCINES—SECRET COMMISSIONS.

In the annual report of the New South Wales Branch of the British Medical Association mention is made of the following regulations which were adopted by the Association at general meetings of members held during 1917:—

(*a*) Regulation covering the sale and distribution of vaccines, etc., by medical practitioners who undertake the immediate care of patients:—

That a medical practitioner, who undertakes the immediate care of patients (that is to say, who attends, advises, or prescribes for patients otherwise than on behalf of and in collaboration with other practitioners who are the medical attendants of such patients) ought not to sell or be pecuniarily interested in the sale or distribution of vaccines or similar laboratory products, except such products as are, or are intended by him, to be used for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of disease in the particular patients for whom he, or their medical attendants collaborating with him, shall have prescribed them.—General Meeting, May 18, 1917.

(*b*) Secret Commissions:—

1. That no member shall receive commission from or share profits with any chemist, or, except with the sanction of the Council, have any pecuniary interest in any shop for the sale of drugs.

2. That no member shall use any secret formula in prescribing or make it a condition that any medicine or appliance prescribed by him shall be dispensed or supplied at any particular place, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit the use of special formulæ in hospital or contract practice prescribing.

3. That no member shall accept from or pay commission to any insurance agent.—General Meeting, August 31, 1917.

Metric System and Hospital Pharmacopœias.

The *Medical Journal of Australia*, in reviewing a new edition of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, notes that the metric system has been introduced. "Unfortunately," says the *Journal*, "the Imperial system is still retained and, indeed, is given the prior position. The compilers of the Adelaide Hospital Pharmacopœia have shown themselves to be more advanced than those of the Melbourne Hospital and the Melbourne Children's Hospital and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Pharmacopœiæ. No doubt the interim stage will soon pass, and in the subsequent issues of our hospital pharmacopœiæ the metric system will be in exclusive possession."

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Editorial.

Nationalisation of Medicine.

Events seem to be more and more tending towards the inauguration of a National Health Service in Australia. In the past the big Friendly Societies have consistently opposed any such scheme, but at the recent annual conferences in Victoria of the Manchester Unity, I.O.F., and the A.N.A., resolutions were carried favouring the nationalisation of health and medicine. At the present time, Dr. Maloney has a motion before the Federal House of Representatives asking that House to affirm the principle of effecting the nationalisation of medicine under the War Precautions Act, or by any other possible means.

Disputes in the different parts of the Commonwealth between the British Medical Association and the lodges (and, in some cases, the public hospitals) have undoubtedly helped to focus public attention on the nationalisation question. Added to this, the wonderful results of a nationalised medical service in the treatment of wounded soldiers have been a revelation of the inadequacy of our present health system. Great Britain has for several years experienced the value of a State Health Insurance scheme, which, although far from perfect, is scarcely likely to be repealed. Indeed, one may safely predict that it will be used as the basis of further extensions when the war is over.

In the United States, nationalisation schemes have been prominently before the public for some time, and had it not been for the war some of these proposals would have secured legislative sanction ere this. Even as it is, pharmacists in California are confronted with a State Health Insurance Bill, which is regarded very seriously, and is being strenuously opposed by pharmaceutical leaders.

It is well known that the Commonwealth Government in 1912 was seriously considering a Health Nationalisation scheme. Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Commonwealth Statistician, was asked to draw up a report on the subject, and his inquiries led him to seek the advice and assistance of the medical profession, the pharmacists, and the Friendly Societies. Before the scheme could be given effect to, the Government was defeated, and the intervention of the war has since prevented further action being taken. Nationalisation is a plank of the Labour Party's platform, and it is almost certain that at the first opportunity one or other of the two great parties will bring this question into the realm of practical politics.

From a pharmaceutical standpoint, one cannot view the prospect with fervent delight. Any change which will bring about the establishment of a series of State dispensaries is not likely to be accepted with pleasure by those pharmacists who have, by their individual efforts, succeeded in building up sound businesses of their own. Un-

der the nationalisation scheme, there would, of course, be some extra employment for dispensers, but here again the attitude in the past of the different Governments towards the qualified pharmacist has not been such as to evoke much enthusiasm regarding the future treatment of those who have qualified in the regular manner. Pharmacists as a body may be able to secure certain safeguards which will protect their interests, but they alone cannot expect to exert sufficient influence to defeat a nationalisation scheme once it is taken up. United with the medical profession, they might succeed in staving it off for a while. This is what American pharmacists are aiming at. Upon them has fallen the necessity of pointing out the evils of nationalisation. Propaganda work has become a feature of their campaign, and they seek by this means to educate the public and to influence members of Parliament in the proper direction.

In America it is estimated that compulsory health insurance will deprive the individual pharmacist of three-fourths of his business in medicines and supplies for the sick. It is condemned as a huge vote-catching scheme, professing to confer benefits upon the public which are in many ways visionary, wasteful, and uneconomic.

A menace to pharmacy lurks behind the nationalisation proposals, and every effort will be required to avert it, or change it into a blessing. If pharmacists do not organise to meet the danger, they will rue the day. The fight must be to the last ditch, because the danger is a vital one. The public do not understand the scheme. They must be educated, and pharmacists can render a public service in undertaking this work. At the same time, they will be safeguarding their own calling from a serious encroachment, threatening partial, if not complete, extinction.

It is not too early to commence a publicity campaign. Up till now the nationalisation advocates have been putting only one side—theirs—before the public. What about the other side? Individual pharmacists should think the problem over, study the English and European systems, and lose no opportunity of pointing out the weaknesses and defects of this class of legislation to members of Parliament and other public men.

The Month.

Scott's Emulsion.

In our issue of January 21st last we published a report of a case under the New South Wales Poisons Act in which we stated that Messrs. John Meagher and Co., Forbes, had been fined for selling a bottle of "Scott's Emulsion," said to contain Tartar Emetic and Morphine Hydrochlor. Although our information came from official sources, we are now informed that it was incorrect, and that a mistake was made in the name of the preparation quoted, and that "Scott's Emulsion" was never in question. We greatly regret the occurrence of this error, and welcome this opportunity of correcting same, more especially as "Scott's Emulsion" is an excellent preparation of many years' standing, and of world wide repute. Moreover, "Scott's Emulsion" contains no poisons whatsoever, and the sale of same is therefore in no way restricted under the Poisons Act. Further, we would advise our readers against confusion, either by imitation or similarity in name, with other preparations in which the proprietors of "Scott's Emulsion" have no interest. "Scott's Emulsion" is always recognised by the salmon-coloured package sealed with the well-known trademark "The Fisherman with the Cod on his back."

New Poisons Act Wanted in New South Wales.

If anything further were needed to demonstrate the inefficiency of the New South Wales Poisons Act, Judge Docker's recent decision provides it. The Pharmacy Board secured a conviction against Messrs. Moran and Cato for selling Little's Phenyle contrary to the Act. This decision was appealed against. Judge Docker decided in favour of the appellants, and set aside the conviction. It appears that the bottle of phenyle was labelled "For the destruction of vermin." The intention of this was to secure the benefit of section 4 (e) of the Poisons Act, 1902, which exempts vermin-killers from the Act so far as restricting their sale to qualified persons is concerned. It was always understood that this exemption only applied to bona-fide vermin destroyers, put up specifically for that purpose. Judge Docker, however, decided that the exemption applied to any poison which was capable of killing vermin, provided it was labelled "For

the destruction of vermin." As almost every poison in the schedule is capable of killing vermin, the above decision practically nullifies the present Act. This is a position which cannot in the interests of the public be allowed to continue. The Pharmacy Board believes the decision to be wrong, and has asked the Government to take a similar case to a higher court, or, failing this, to make the Act what it was intended to be by amending it. If the Act is amended, it would be wise to specifically define the word "Vermin." Possibly, however, the pastoral industry would be satisfied if rabbit poisons alone were exempted. Free trade in poisons is not a practice to be encouraged, and the Government should restrict the exemptions from the Act to the smallest possible number. There are too many loopholes in the Act already, and, in the interests of the community, it is time that some of these were permanently stopped up.

Pharmaceutical Education in New South Wales.

Any movement which has for its object the better education of pharmacists should be welcome. The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, in its wisdom, has entered into an arrangement with the Sydney University which certainly is an advance on existing conditions. This arrangement provides that in future students in pharmacy will receive separate lectures and specialised instruction instead of being compelled to join with other students attending similar classes. In addition, they are to have the advantage of a special lecturer in pharmacy, who will act under the direction of the Professor of Pharmacology. To those who desire to go further, a degree in pharmacy is provided. No one with reason can deny that this represents a forward move, and although many pharmacists might prefer to see an independent College established, the present may not be the most propitious time to launch upon such a venture. At any rate, the new curriculum is worthy of a trial. One feature of the scheme is the levelling up of the Preliminary Examination standard. So far as this portion of the proposal is concerned, it does not appear to be immoderate. The Preliminary Examination in New South Wales has been for many years below the standard agreed upon at the Interstate Conference of Examiners. It is now proposed to raise it, but even under the proposed new arrangement no mention is made of the inclusion of Geometry, and only four subjects (as against five in the other States) are required. Surely there can be no great hardship to prospective students in these requirements. Experience in Victoria has shown that an increased preliminary standard does not necessarily mean fewer apprentices. Many of the recent apprentices have passed the difficult Senior Public Examination, and quite a number hold Honour Certificates for the Junior Public. In Queensland, the Preliminary Examination standard has been raised to the University level. New South Wales pharmacists evidently felt that the time was ripe for them to take steps to keep in line with the other States. Probably, also, the New South Wales Pharmacy Board, in acting as it did, was influenced by the fact that the University by its constitution could not accept into full scholarship unmatriculated students. Indeed, this higher standard appears to have been a condition which, unless accepted, would have jeopardised the whole arrangement. The scheme, if carried on the lines suggested, has certainly many good points, and if backed up by progressive legislation it may materially advance the status of the professional pharmacist.

Prescribing by Dispensaries.

With a view to overcoming the difficulties caused by the resignation of medical officers, the lodges in one of the large metropolitan districts in Victoria have issued a circular to their members as follows:—

"By visiting the dispensary and consulting the dispenser, members can obtain cough mixtures, liniments, or any other remedy that chemists dispense without attending the doctor, and are earnestly requested to avail themselves of this advantage."

In advising their members to obtain medical advice in this manner, the lodges are imposing an obligation upon pharmacists employed in the dispensary which is manifestly unfair, if not illegal. No dispenser, under the conditions now obtaining in dispensaries, can possibly diagnose complaints and prescribe remedies therefor with any degree of safety, and without doing an injustice to the patient, and running a very great risk himself. The matter is certainly one which should be brought under the notice of the Government. It goes far beyond the ordinary limits of counter practice, and sooner or later is certain to give rise

to serious complaint. Many of the dispensers engaged in U.F.S. dispensaries have blankly refused to accept the liability which the diagnosis and treatment of disease entails, and the lodges have, in many instances, realised that in expecting the dispensers to perform purely medical duties they are not acting fairly to their members. It is to be hoped that the recently-formed Dispensers' Association will take a united stand in preventing further abuses of this nature.

New Federal Legislation.

Notice has been given in the Federal Parliament of three or four measures which have a direct bearing on pharmacy. Under the Income Tax Amendment Bill, it is proposed to tax subscriptions and entrance fees received by clubs, associations, and societies. This will be an additional impost upon pharmaceutical organisations, and should be strenuously resisted. The Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Bill is probably the departmental measure which has been before Parliament on a previous occasion. If so, its design is to increase the powers of the department in reference to proprietary medicines, and the disclosure of their formulae. As it will mostly affect British and American goods, it might with advantage have been left alone until after the war. British proprietors are not in a position under existing circumstances to give their undivided attention to this attack. Apart from this, the States are bound to follow the Federal practice, and all preparations then will have to disclose the full formulae. We do not think that pharmacists desire this. A proposed amendment of the Post and Telegraph Act is likely to affect monthly newspapers, necessitating an increased rate of postage. This, if carried, will mean a corresponding increase in expenditure of societies which supply their members with a monthly journal. All these measures require watching, and Federal members in each State should be communicated with and urged to see that nothing of an inequitable nature is passed which will militate against scientific and educational societies which do not carry on business for profit.

Lodge Dispensing.

Pharmacists who are endeavouring to place their lodge dispensing on a better basis will be interested in a scheme which has recently been put into effect in a country town in Victoria, which has a population of about 5000. There are three chemists in the town and about 750 members of lodges. Only two of the chemists previously did lodge dispensing. These contracted with the lodges at a flat rate of so much per member per quarter. Feeling that this system was unsatisfactory to all concerned, a meeting of chemists was held, at which it was agreed that an offer should be made to the lodges on the following basis:—

1. Lodge dispensing to be undertaken by all the chemists.
2. Lodge members to have free choice of chemists.
3. All prescriptions, including "repeats," to be entered in a special prescription book kept for that purpose.
4. Payment to be made by the lodges quarterly.
5. Chemists to render accounts to the lodge secretaries.
6. Rate of payment: Sixty per cent. on the latest Melbourne wholesale prices based on most recent lists issued, plus a dispensing fee of sixpence per recipe and the cost of the container. A further charge of sixpence to be made in cases where goods had to be packed specially and sent to a post office, coach or railway station for despatch to outlying parts. (This charge does not include the carriage or postage, which must be paid by the purchaser.)
7. Items to be charged to the nearest penny. No item in a prescription to be charged less than a penny.

This scheme has been in operation for some months, and works out at about 12/- per member per annum. It has given general satisfaction, and so far as the chemists are concerned the more prescriptions there are the better pleased they are, whereas under the flat rate system every additional prescription above a certain number was never welcomed, because it was a dead loss to the chemist. The lodges at first wanted the chemist to give the secretaries a copy of every prescription. This was objected to on the ground that the patients would complain if their prescriptions became common property. A compromise was effected by each chemist keeping a special prescription book with a column ruled to extend the prices. The account would be rendered—

No. 1211—1 Feb., 1918—Mr. Jones, 2/-.
No. 1212—1 Feb., 1918—Mr. Brown, 1/6.

And so on. The lodge secretary, on receiving the account, had the right of checking the various items from the prescription book and the wholesale price list.

The scheme is an elastic one, and may be modified according to local conditions. In another town the charge is 50 per cent. on wholesale price. This is because the town secures a cheaper rate of freight on account of sea transport. In towns nearer the metropolis a lower percentage would, of course, be charged. Where it can be adopted the tariff system is undoubtedly worth trying. Even if it costs the lodges a little more they will get better service, and will not feel that in cases of lengthy illness they are getting their medicine at the expense of the chemist. With the doctors on a friendly footing, the lodges also benefit.

Comment.

PRESS CUTTINGS.

Centaury Bitters.

Referring to mention of this in recent notes, Mr. Charles French says that Mr. C. Walter, who before his death was much interested in botany, and kept a wine shop in Melbourne, used to make his so-called quinine wine from the centaury (Erythrea). "If it has any medicinal virtues," Mr. French says, "I am not aware of them, but I do know that, mixed with a good wine of almost any kind, it makes an excellent bitters, second only perhaps to ordinary quinine preparations."—*Argus*, 12/4/15.

What About Your Prices?

At the risk of being accused of undue reiteration we again urge our readers to study up and mark up prices. Many druggists base their selling prices upon what the goods cost them when purchased. Under ordinary conditions this method is not grievously wrong, but when costs are mounting so rapidly as they have been in the last three years it is almost impossible for the retailer to keep pace in his price with the advance in his cost. Even if the druggist bases his selling price upon the goods on the day when a sale is made he will frequently find himself the worse off for having made the sale, for by the time he can replace the goods the cost may have risen materially. The man who bases his price upon the cost of goods when purchased is hopelessly behind, for the cost of many drugs has doubled in the last few months, and the druggist who sold stock on the basis of its cost a year ago would be a heavy loser. We therefore urge our readers to keep themselves and employes well informed regarding cost changes and to keep their prices moving up in proportion to the advancing cost. If this is not done the druggist will soon find himself dealing with a sheriff instead of a customer.—*American Druggist*, February, 1918.

Food & Drugs.

Viavi.

By Proclamation, the Governor-General, "in the interests of the public health and welfare," has prohibited, under the Customs Act, the importation into the Commonwealth of the book entitled "How to Use Viavi," published by the Viavi Company, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. The Proclamation is dated 5th April, 1918.

Cocaine Snuff.

Pharmacists are warned against supplying snuffs containing cocaine to soldiers without medical authority. There is reason to believe that in one instance, at least, there is cause for complaint. Offences of this nature are certainly likely to be viewed seriously by the courts. Apart from this, the detection of a glaring case is bound to lead to very irksome restrictions on the sale of narcotics generally. Pharmacists, therefore, in their own interests, should be careful not to provide a reason for action of this sort.

Avoiding the Poisons Act.

In November last, at St. Kilda, a firm of grocers was prosecuted and convicted under the Poisons Act for selling Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy, which contained morphine. Messrs. Chamberlains Ltd. now state, according to a report in the *Southern Grocer*, "that a new line has been substituted for the former preparation, and that it now contains no narcotic or poison of any description. The firm has withdrawn all stocks of the old preparation from the Victorian wholesalers, and has supplied them with goods under the new formula. Grocers holding any of the old Colic Remedy, which contains opium, are advised that any of the wholesale houses in Melbourne will be pleased to give the improved formula in exchange for same."

By omitting the morphia the proprietors of this preparation avoid the restrictions formerly imposed upon its sale by the Poisons Act.

Bottles Not Correctly Labelled.

In the District Court, Melbourne, on March 26, Schweppes Ltd., 39 Lithgow-street, Abbotsford, were fined £10, with £1/1/- costs, for having, on January 21, sold ginger ale which was not labelled as required by section 59 of the Health Act, 1915. This section requires, among other things, that the name and address of the vendor must be stated on the label. Henry Thomas Tompsitt and Samuel Fripp, carrying on business as Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., 292 Flinders-street, were fined £3, with 10/6 costs, on a similar charge in respect of essences of lemon and vanilla which were manufactured and sold by them to a retail grocer for re-sale.

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1917.

The Council of the society have the honour to present herewith their yearly report for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and the Pharmaceutical Chemists of Western Australia.

Meetings.—During the year twelve formal meetings of the Council have been held, at which the attendances were as follow:—E. A. Sagar, 11; F. T. Lorman, 10; F. P. Gulley, 11; J. B. George, 12; A. L. Tilly, 9; H. O. Howling, 12; and E. Parry, 12.

Appointment of Examiners.—In accordance with the regulations of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the following examiners were re-appointed:—Preliminary Examination (conducted at Technical Schools)—Botany, Dr. P. Wardell Johnson; Pharmacy, Mr. O. G. Kruger; Materia Medica, Mr. M. P. Ryan; Dispensing, Mr. F. H. Neale; Chemistry, Mr. I. H. Boas, M.Sc.

Pharmaceutical Education and Examinations.—At the close of the 1917 session, the following report was forwarded to the Director of Technical Education, Mr. F. B. Allen, M.A., M.Sc.:—"The Director. Sir,—I have the honour to report that I have been agreeably surprised, considering the troublous times prevailing, at the steady attendances and subsequent good results, of the Pharmacy classes generally during the year 1917. I may mention that a great shortage of qualified pharmacists is making itself felt throughout the British Dominions, and, in response to a request from the Imperial authorities, it is pleasing to note that Western Australia, through the medium of the Technical School, has been enabled to supply five qualified men for service in India, all of whom have received training in the State. The Honour Board in the main hall, unveiled early in the year by the late Premier, Mr. Frank Wilson, C.M.G., will also ultimately disclose the fact that some forty trainees of the School in Pharmaceutical subjects are doing their duty to King and country in the A.A.M.C., some of whom, alas! have made the great sacrifice, whilst others are filling onerous positions in various grades of military service, have been specially mentioned in despatches and obtained commissioned rank.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD MAYHEW, F.L.S., Ph. Ch., Lecturer."

At the December meeting the Registrar was instructed to place upon record the appreciation of the Council, upon behalf of the society, for the excellent work accomplished by both lecturers and students at the Technical School, as evidenced by the generally satisfactory results of the examinations held during the year.

The Council feel confident that every master pharmacist in Western Australia will not only see the necessity—but also make it a point of duty—to afford their apprentices every facility and encouragement to regularly attend the various classes now provided for them at the Perth Technical School, and which, without doubt, are in the very best interests of Pharmacy in this State and the ultimate safety of the public.

Preliminary Examination.—During the past year twenty candidates presented themselves for examination, eleven of whom secured passes. Others, however, come under the "mercy" clause as to single subjects.

Intermediate Examination.—Fifteen candidates presented themselves, ten of whom secured passes. Others were successful in various subjects.

Qualifying Examination.—During the past year eleven candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom nine were successful in all subjects.

Medals.—The following medals donated by the society have been gained this year, the recipients having secured over the required 75 per cent. of total marks obtainable:—Final Examination—Webster Memorial Gold Medal: R. Green. Intermediate Examination—Silver Medal: J. A. Schroter. Preliminary Examination — Silver Medal: W. P. Leen.

Early Closing.—Although somewhat outside the province of the Council, it is to be greatly regretted that there are still coming to hand serious complaints re the non-observance of the provisions of this Act by pharmacists. Attention being again directed to these breaches of the law, it is sincerely hoped that any members of the society not conforming will in future see the absolute justice and necessity of closing their pharmacies at the hours agreed to by all, and which agreement should be faithfully kept.

Pharmaceutical Defence.—The usefulness of this Association was clearly demonstrated during the year in the case of Mr. Thos. McDowell, of Kalgoorlie, who was refunded the whole of his out-of-pocket legal expenses caused by the Crown appeal against a decision of the Kalgoorlie magistrate in regard to the Health Act Amendment. Quite a number of W.A. pharmacists have not become members up to the present, but it is hoped in their own best interests they will lose no further time in doing so. The entrance fee is £1, and the yearly subscription is also £1, which includes an insurance for £100. Many members however, prefer having cover to the extent of £200, which then carries a similar amount (£200) under the P.D.L. open policy = £400. In the latter case the total yearly payment, including insurance and subscription, will be £1/10/-, plus one shilling each for all employees. The Registrar is prepared at all times to forward entrance application forms and every information required.

Legislation.—No new measure in any way affecting the profession has been brought forward during the year, and in the opinion of the Council the time is not yet opportune for bringing forward any proposed amendments of the Act, although every attention has been and is being given to this subject. In regard to the Health Act Amendment, some dissatisfaction has been caused at the Boulder and elsewhere by reason of some medical gentlemen taking a mean advantage of the Act—in not only giving the statutory advice in venereal cases, but also in

supplying the patients with their medicines, etc. Both the W.A. branch of the British Medical Association and the Commissioner of Public Health were communicated with upon the subject. A non-committal reply was received from the Association; but the Council is pleased to report that the Commissioner of Health (Dr. Atkinson) immediately conceded that the action of the medical men in the above direction is outside the intention of the Act, and furthermore he forwarded a circular to each medical gentleman in the State asking him to discountenance a practice likely to cause some difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Statute.

Military Matters.—During the year every attention has been given to this important subject, and doubtless good may come from Major Cossar's visit to the various seats of war. In regard to Home Service, much good work has been accomplished by Capt. George and his subordinate officers, thus adding their quota to the general success of the Pharmaceutical Department, now an admitted fact by the Federal authorities. Early in the year a request was received from the Imperial Force for a number of pharmacists. In response R. L. Burlinson, W. Bennett, C. H. Davies, D. S. Davies and A. F. Rainsford have left this State for service in India, all with the rank of Staff Sergeants. In the opinion of the Council, the time has arrived when representations should be made to the proper authority to the effect, that commissions be granted in future to all qualified and registered pharmacists performing pharmaceutical service, and it is the intention of the Council to forward this suggestion to the Standing Committee Pharmaceutical Defence *re* concerted action being taken therein by every State in the Commonwealth.

The War.—During the year, upon behalf of the society, a £50 bond has been taken up in the Commonwealth War Loan (1927).

Honour Board. — Early in the year the Honour Board, as per photo. engraving herein, presented by Mr. A. L. Tilly, was formally unveiled in the main hall, Technical School, by the then Premier, Mr. Frank Wilson, C.M.G., and it is the intention to keep same up to date in regard to the names of those leaving the State for active service.

A.P.F.—Again it is earnestly trusted that members will lose no opportunity of drawing the attention of their medical men to the excellence and economy of these preparations whenever an opportunity occurs.

Obituary.—During the year the deaths of Messrs. C. H. Braddock, S. J. Robinson and M. P. Ryan have to be recorded, and the sincere sympathy of members generally is herewith tendered to bereaved relatives.

Pharmaceutical Register.—In accordance with the direction of Clause 13, Part III., of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1910, the Council have published the Pharmaceutical Register in the "Government Gazette," and a copy of same amended to date is contained herein.

E. A. Sagar, President.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for year ended 31st December, 1917.

Receipts.

To Balance Western Australian Bank 1st January, 1916	£127	7	6
„ Subscriptions	115	19	6
„ Poison licenses	157	1	0
„ Registration fees	15	15	0
„ Apprentices' fees	7	7	0
„ Examination fees and sales of books	93	7	9
„ Western Australian Government Debenture matured	150	0	0
„ Interest	37	0	6
	£703	18	3

Disbursements.

By *Chemist and Druggist*	£29	4	2
„ Insurance premium (fire)	0	5	8
„ Printing and stationery	18	18	7
„ General Expenses—Postage, revenue, exchange, telegrams and petties	20	19	9
„ City Council and water rates	5	12	6
„ Examiners' fees (all examinations) and supervision	35	2	0
„ Examination expenses	3	11	0
„ Auditors' fees	3	3	0
„ Advertising & *Government Gazette*	10	7	0
„ Telephone charges	6	1	3
„ Legal expenses	0	13	4
„ Memorial wreath	1	1	0
„ Pharmaceutical Conference subscription	1	1	6
„ Salaries (including cleaners)	215	0	0
„ Travelling expenses (town and country)	15	18	4
„ Government Savings Bank (deposited)	150	0	0
„ Commonwealth War Loan (1927)	50	0	0
„ Bank charges	0	10	0
„ Balance Western Australian Bank, 31st December, 1917	136	8	8
	£703	18	3

F. P. Gulley, Treasurer.
Perth, 11th March, 1918.

Audited and certified correct—
Fred. A. McMullen,
F. H. Neale,
} Auditors.

Annual Meetings.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Forty-second Annual Meeting.

The 42nd annual meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held at St. James' Hall, Phillip-street, on March 19th, at 8 p.m. There was an attendance of about 30 members. Mr. Jas. Dixson (President) occupied the chair.

Formal Business.

The Secretary read the circular calling the meeting. He then read the annual report and balance sheet. Mr. T. M. J. Goldrick proposed and Mr. W. T. Wearne seconded, the adoption of the report and balance sheet. Mr. J. K. Wilson called attention to an expression in the report, "official holiday." He pointed out that there was no such thing as an "official holiday" in the trade. Mr. Forster explained that in the case in question the employer was an official of a United Friendly Society.

President's Address.

The President said that, according to custom, he would deliver a Presidential Address, but proposed to depart from the usual practice of dealing with scientific matters, and give them a historical review of pharmacy in Sydney in the past as compared with pharmacy as it is to-day. In the early seventies, when he was apprenticed, they had to be on duty at times for the whole 24 hours if necessary. The shop hours were from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. or later. No afternoons off, no days off, one night after 6 p.m. was as much as was allowed them. Every alternate Sunday they worked 12 hours. There were no annual holidays allowed. The assistants slept on the premises, and if more than one assistant was sleeping in, they took it in turns to attend to the night bell. And yet they had some great men in pharmacy in those days. He mentioned the names of F. E. Sloper, W. T. Pinhey, first President, and later Secretary of their Society, John Watson, Frank Senior, A. J. Watt, William Larmer, and James Moore. All good men, and of high attainments as pharmacists.

The apprenticeship served for a term of from 5 to 7 years, and they were a very contented and industrious lot. In those days there were no large manufacturing houses, and all galenicals were made by the pharmacists in their own laboratories.

On June 6, 1876, the Pharmaceutical Society was formed, with Mr. W. T. Pinhey as its first President. This Society was formed in consequence of the proposed introduction of the first Poisons Act, introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the late Mr. R. Driver, a well-known Sydney lawyer. The Act was a very faulty one, and had since been amended, but the Amended Act was not without defects, which they were seeking to have remedied.

In 1884 the Chemists' Assistants' Association of New South Wales was formed. The late Mr. William Larmer was President, and Mr. C. E. Towl, now President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, who was then a chemist's assistant in Sydney, was their Vice-President. The speaker (Mr. J. Dixson) was Honorary Secretary, with the late Mr. Sam Park as Assistant Secretary. Mr. A. C. Watt was Hon. Treasurer. They held their meetings after 9 p.m., in rooms over Kidman's Buildings, in George-street, where they fitted out a small laboratory for study. The late Professor Smith, of the Sydney University, was their patron, and often gave them chemistry lectures. The members helped one another in their studies, and sometimes prolonged their meetings until after midnight. Though the objects of the Chemists' Assistants' Association were primarily educational, they soon made their meetings more of a social character, and as the outcome, the now defunct Chemists' Annual Ball was established, which was kept going for many years up to the outbreak of the war. The wholesale houses, and especially Messrs. Elliott Brothers, were very generous towards them, and assisted them both in the matter of funds and with gifts of apparatus.

So much then for the past; now for the present-day state of things.

To-day the chemist worked 48 hours per week instead of 96 hours; the pay was double, and the working hours were halved. This was probably good for the master as well as for the assistant. But were they making the best of their improved conditions? He was rather doubtful about the matter. The Chemists' Assistants' Association has ceased to exist. This was a pity. He (the speaker) made some of the best friends of his life at those meetings. His best chum to-day was one of the members, but many of the old friends were dead and gone.

There had been a great improvement in educational matters since the old times. He would briefly outline the plans which they hoped to carry out at Sydney University. For some time past, pharmacy students had been looked down upon by the other students at the University in consequence of their being non-matriculated men. This was a hardship to them. It was proposed to make the preliminary examination of the same standard as the Leaving Certificate of the Education Department or the Matriculation Examination of the University. Professor Anderson Stuart and Professor Chapman had both given them good advice and assistance with a view of their bringing their educational requirements into line with the University.

In the professional studies it was proposed to establish a special class in chemistry for pharmacy students. Special classes in pharmacy would also be provided, and if they could not obtain a man of sufficiently high qualifications in Australia they would advertise in Great Britain for a teacher in this subject. Added to the present curriculum, therefore, there would be classes in practical pharmacy and dispensing, as well as an improved course in Materia Medica. The courses, as proposed, would virtually be a Minor and a Major course, and the advanced course would embrace higher chemistry, microscopy, and bacteriology.

and would lead to a B.Sc. degree in pharmacy. There was no doubt but that in the future there would be room for the scientific pharmacist. It was also intended that those pharmacists who had already qualified by examination would be allowed to pass the matriculation examination, attend and pass in the third year's course at the University, and obtain their Pharmacy B.Sc. by this means. He congratulated the Council and the Board of Pharmacy on the good work that had thus been done. The work had not been yet accomplished, but the University people were very keen on it. He might mention that the Chair of Pharmacology at the University had only just been established, and the fees from Pharmacy students would be a help, although the expenses would be considerable The assistance in study obtainable to-day was very different to the state of things in the olden times to which he had alluded.

The University authorities had invited the Council to assist them by a donation to enable the Professor to purchase some of the necessary apparatus to equip the department. The Council considered the proposal at its last meeting, and resolved to spend £100 in assisting in the matter at the proper time. He welcomed discussion, and the expression of opinion on matters touched upon in his address by those members present.

Remarks of Members.

Mr. Tracey said he had listened with pleasure to the reminiscences of the President. There were other names which might have been mentioned among the great pharmacists of former days. Might he ask what wages were paid in the early seventies?

Mr. Dixson said that in the seventies and eighties the apprentices got from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per week, and assistants were paid 50s. per week. After a seven years' apprenticeship an assistant received 30s. per week, and worked 16 hours a day.

Mr. Tracey said that no mention was made in the annual report of the pharmacists who had gone to the front. He also complained of some pharmacists who advertised "qualified by exam., Sydney University." This was altogether misleading, as the Sydney University was not a pharmaceutical qualifying body.

The President regretted that no mention was made in the annual report of the men at the front. The Secretary had an interesting statement to make later on. He reminded Mr. Tracey that even if training was given at the University the Board would remain the qualifying body, and was the body officially negotiating with the University.

The Honor Roll.

Mr. Forster said that he wished to mention that 130 pharmacists, members and others, had gone to the front, the Honour Board had to be enlarged and would soon be ready for unveiling the second time. They had not asked members of the Society to pay their subscriptions while on active service abroad, and this had made a difference in the receipts for the year. Mr. Gray had put in a lot of work in connection with the preparation of this Honour Board.

Mr. Dixson said that he would welcome the attendance of members at the Board Room on the occasion of the next unveiling.

Pharmaceutical Education.

Mr. Dick said that the annual meeting was the only occasion on which the members could express their views. It would appear to some pharmacists that this raising of the standard of preliminary examination was inadvisable. The doctors were doing with less drugs and depending more on other methods, which they considered out of the scope of the pharmacist. Fewer were willing to enter into the ranks of pharmacy, and it was a serious question whether the standard should be raised or not.

Mr. Gray said that there was no fear of there being any dearth of apprentices. Mr. James, the Minister for Education, had told him that they had 40 or 50 well-educated lads every annual examination, for whom they found difficulty in obtaining openings.

He did not think the standard would be raised unduly. Dr. Chapman, at any rate, had led him to think that the School Leaving Certificate was very little higher than the present standard.

Mr. J. K. Wilson thought the University scheme was too nebulous for them to criticise, but all points of view should be put forward. Much depended upon what pharmacy was to become. If the pharmacist of the future was to do bacteriological and blood testing for medical men it might prove advantageous, but would the pharmacist get this work? The medical man would get the Health Department to make his tests, as it would cost him nothing. Of the 400 pharmacists in business in the State, not more than 50, if as many, could show that a living could be made out of dispensing doctors' prescriptions alone. It was necessary to keep in true perspective the fundamentals of the conditions surrounding pharmacy. Just at present he did not see in what direction pharmacy was to advance.

Mr. W. Short thought someone had given the meeting a wrong impression. Except in regard to the Preliminary Examination there was no intention of raising the standard of the Qualifying Examination. The degree course proposed would be optional. The point aimed at was to obtain added facilities at the University for the better training of pharmacy students in order that they might be better equipped to pass their Final Examination. Dr. Chapman had said that the present subjects in the Preliminary constituted the essentials of the Matriculation Examination. All they had to provide was that three of the subjects were passed at the Leaving Examination. The Final Examination would remain exactly the same as now, but the tuition would be of a higher standard. The man who secured the best pass at an examination did not always turn out to be the better pharmacist, but the man who got the best tuition was more likely to prove more successful and more competent. The Pharmacy Board would have an equal say with the University in the selection of a Lecturer, and he expected the Board would have some say as to the synopsis of tuition. By this means the Board

would be able to see that pharmacy students got the tuition they have long been fighting for.

Mr. Dick said he understood that the compulsory attendance at the University corresponded with the British minor course. For the degree course an additional year would be taken. Apprenticeship would remain as at present.

Mr. Gray pointed out that the present course provided little or no tuition. The new proposals were intended to fill the gap. A student would be only bound to attend such lectures at the University as the Act required.

Mr. Dick thought they should also be required to attend the new course.

Mr. Gray said that a student could not be compelled to attend the extra part of the course, but he would be well advised to do so.

Mr. Bradford was of opinion that the additional tuition should be made compulsory and the Act amended accordingly.

Mr. Webster expressed the view that the new proposals would not be open to objection if the standard of the Preliminary examination was not fixed too high.

After further discussion, the annual report and balance sheet was adopted.

Election of Councillors.

The President announced that the retiring members of the Board had been nominated to fill the vacancies thus caused. He declared Messrs. T. S. Loney, W. Short, J. F. McKimm, and A. Rogers duly elected.

Election of Auditors.

Messrs. G. F. Goodwin and L. A. Gray were declared elected for the ensuing year, there being no other nominations.

Scholarships Suggested.

Mr. H. W. Manning referred to the desirability of offering prizes or scholarships to students. He suggested that the Council should seriously consider the wisdom of adopting a scheme having this object in view.

Mr Gray said the Council already gave two medals. With better teaching something more might be done. Up till now the gold medal had been only won twice.

Too Many Organisations.

Mr. Wilson referred to the multiplicity of pharmaceutical organisations. He thought something might be done to eliminate a lot of the present overlapping. The Council might appoint a committee to confer with the Association of Master Pharmacists on the matter. He thought pharmacists should consolidate their forces, as it would make for efficiency and economy.

Mr. Bradford thought that by uniting, all the societies would be strengthened. He suggested the Society should be reconstituted to include only master pharmacists as members.

The President pointed out that every registered pharmacist was eligible to become a member of the Society. He deprecated altering this provision.

Mr. Gray said the other Associations were the outcome of special conditions which had necessitated their formation.

The President said the matter would receive consideration. He would see if anything could be done to bring about a consolidation.

Vote of Thanks.

Mr. Wearne, who moved a resolution thanking the President for his address, expressed his appreciation of the high qualities shown by Mr. Dixson, and the capable manner in which he had filled the chair. He had listened to the President's address with great interest. He also appreciated the free discussion allowed by the chair, and was sure the President deserved the thanks of the meeting. Mr. A. Rogers seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

After light refreshments had been partaken of, the meeting adjourned.

New South Wales.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held at the Board Room, Sydney, on April 9th.

Present.—Messrs. Dixson, Loney, L. P. Williams, E. E. C. Schofield, and J. Duncan. In the absence of the President, Mr. J. Dixson was voted into the chair. Apologies were received from absent members.

Judge Docker's Decision.—A letter was received from the Minister for Health asking what effect the recent decision of Judge Docker in an appeal case would have on the administration of the Poisons Act and on the operations of the Board. The Registrar read a reply sent with the concurrence of the President. The reply stated that the decision would annul the operations of the Poisons Act in many cases, but that the Board did not concur with the judge's decision in the matter, and the subject would be submitted to the Attorney-General for legal opinion as to further proceedings. The Inspector was instructed to make fresh purchases, institute fresh proceedings in a Police Court, and if necessary bring the matter before a higher Court.

W. L. Nelson, merchant, of Boggabri, wrote thanking the Board for information as to the sale of poisons sent, and asked if, in view of Judge Docker's decision, he might sell arsenic and strychnia for vermin destruction under Section 4 of the Poisons Act. The Board decided to send a reply that in their opinion this was not the case, as the substances named were not "poisonous mixtures for the destruction of vermin," even though they were labelled as such.

Veterinary Medicines Sales.—Letters were received from the Minister for Labour and Industry, and also from the Minister for Public Works enclosing correspondence from Mr. J. H. Heiley, pharmacist, of Culcairn, asking that any Amended Poisons Act should provide for the sale of veterinary remedies by storekeepers and sadlers with the object of facilitating the sale of these preparations. Mr. Dixson said that the new Bill would make all necessary provision for the sale of such preparations as was compatible

with public safety. Mr. Loney asked if the applicant was a manufacturer of veterinary remedies, and hence had a pecuniary interest in the matter. The Registrar said that he believed this to be the case. Mr. Duncan said that in his opinion the same precautions and safeguards should be employed in the case of veterinary remedies as in the case of any other poisons. Mr. Duncan moved, and Mr. Loney seconded, "That a reply be sent that provision would be made in the Amended Poisons Bill to deal with the sale of veterinary preparations." Carried.

"Hycol."—A letter was read from the Minister for Health enclosing correspondence from the Pearson Antiseptic Co. asking that "Hycol" antiseptic be exempt from the operations of any Poisons Act contemplated. They stated that this antiseptic was guaranteed to be from 18 to 20 times the strength of pure carbolic acid, and that it is non-poisonous in use. Mr. Loney said that it was very strange that the bottle had "Poison" blown on it, and yet on the label it was stated that the preparation was non-poisonous, and that it contained 35 per cent. of "tar acids." It was decided to send a sample of the preparation to the Government Analyst for report. Members of the Board expressed doubt as to whether "Hycol" was actually non-poisonous, and they considered that it should be treated similarly to other poisonous phenol compounds.

Application for Registration.—Staff-Sergeant H. H. C. Russell wrote asking for registration as a pharmacist. He stated that he had served with Murton and Co for two years and with Mr. C. E. Towl, in Sydney, for a year longer. He then went to the South African war, and served there for three years. Returning to Sydney, he continued with the military forces, and acted as dispenser to the Garrison Hospital until the outbreak of the present war, when he went abroad with the forces. He passed the examination laid down for dispensers in the military service by the Army Medical Corps, and furnished information as to the examination and the training. The Board decided that they had no power to grant this application. Mr. Dixson pointed out that under the Act the days of grace allowed for making application for registration were defined, and had long since expired. The applicant should have made application earlier if he wished to have any such claim recognised as valid.

"Eureka Soldering Flux."—Correspondence was received from the Police Department giving the particulars of the case of poisoning of Ida Windeyer and Ethel Benjamin, who were recently treated for poisoning at a Sydney Hospital and were supposed to have been poisoned by spirit of salts used in their work in soldering down tins in the Bacchus Marsh packing department. The girls were said to have been poisoned by eating some biscuits with their hands soiled with the soldering liquid. The rest of the contents of the tin of biscuits were subjected to chemical analysis, and were found to be free from deleterious matter. The poisoning was only attributable to the contamination with the soldering flux. The police suggested that this flux should be placed on the Poisons Schedule. In the correspondence accompanying the letter to the Board was a certificate from a Government medical officer to the effect that the symptoms were such as to lead to the conclusion that the poisoning was caused by chloride of zinc being accidentally taken by the girls. The flux, on analysis, was found to be composed of chloride of zinc and chloride of ammonium. Mr. Duncan moved, and Mr. T. S. Loney seconded, "That chloride of zinc, its preparations and admixtures, be added to the second section of the Poisons Schedule." Carried.

Poison in a Cordial Bottle.—Mr. E. E. C. Schofield said that in connection with some plumbing work he recently saw a plumber working with a cordial bottle by his side half full of spirit of salts. If a child had come along it might easily have taken a drink out of the bottle. This was merely an instance of the great carelessness that workmen were guilty of in the handling of poisons in their work. The spirit of salts was identical in appearance with the "Lime Juice and Soda," which was the label on the bottle. The chairman said that this was a case which the law did not reach. Mr. Williams said that the law should hold all persons responsible for the safe custody of poisons in their possession.

Special Examination.—Percy Clarke, of Summer Hill, applied for a special examination, as he desired to pass his final examination before enlistment. Mr. Williams asked if the applicant had already enlisted. In other cases they had insisted that the man must enlist. Mr. Dixson said that if they had the young man's word that he would enlist as soon as he had passed the examination this should meet the case. Mr. Loney agreed with Mr. Dixson. There was no doubt that the young man desired to enlist, but if he failed to pass his examination he might hesitate in the matter. He considered that they could take Mr. Clarke's word in the case. Mr. Loney proposed, and Mr. Williams seconded a motion, that the request be granted. Carried.

Illegal Sales of Poison.—Mr. H. Uren, of Picton, wrote complaining that the stores in his district were selling a certain preparation containing poison. In the course of discussion it was stated by members of the Board that the preparation in question used to contain a scheduled poison which was now omitted from the newer lots manufactured by the company. Hence a storekeeper selling the earlier manufactured lots was liable, while a storekeeper buying the stock at present on the market was not liable, as the poisonous drug had been omitted. It was decided to place the matter in the hands of the Board's Inspector.

New Minute Book.—The Board having decided to adopt a new system of keeping the minutes, inquiries had been made, and Messrs. W. C. Penfold and Co. had offered a loose leaf system suitable for the purpose for the sum of £6/7/6. It was agreed to authorise the purchase of the book.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed the sum of £151/13/- to the credit of the Board's [illegible]

counts amounting to £40/8/7 were passed for payment.

Preliminary Examiners' Report. — The Preliminary Examiners reported that the following candidates passed the examination held on March 15th:—W. T. W. Gleeson, H. T. Yates, Irene Murphy, H. F. G. Napthali. Four out of ten candidates passed.

Irish Certificates.—Robert Wagner Maxwell, of Sydney, a pharmaceutical chemist of Ireland, applied for registration. He stated that his name was on the Irish register, but he could not produce his certificate, as it had been burnt.

Mr. Williams asked if the Irish Society recognised the Australian qualified men.

The Registrar replied that they do not do so.

Mr. Williams: "Then I fail to see why we should recognise their men."

Mr. Forster: "We have done so repeatedly on former occasions."

Mr. Loney: "I think that we agreed not to raise the question during the war. When the war is over, then we will re-open the matter."

Registration was granted.

A Peculiar Case.—The parents of Tennyson A. J. Byrnes applied that a certificate of registration be granted to him. The young man was away at the war. All the papers were in order except one statutory declaration from the applicant. The Registrar stated that he had forwarded declaration papers to be filled in by the young man, who recently came of age while at the front. He could not obtain registration before leaving, as he was under age. It was resolved to await the arrival of the necessary declaration before granting registration, but it was decided to send an official letter to the young man's parents informing them that their son was entitled to registration, which will be granted as soon as the declaration has been received by the Board.

Off the English Register.—C. E. B. Powell, of Inverell, a registered chemist of Great Britain, applied for registration previously, and was refused on the grounds that his name was not now on the English register. He asked for re-consideration. The Registrar stated that the applicant left Great Britain in 1885, and had had no communication with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain since that time. He had been a pharmacist in Fiji, Victoria, Tasmania and West Australia. Mr. Loney said that this applicant claimed registration on the grounds that he was registered in Great Britain. His proper course was to get some person to identify him and send proof and a guinea to the Great Britain Registrar with his application to have his name restored to the register. If he got his name restored to the register there would be no further difficulty. It was resolved to send a letter to applicant to this effect.

Annual Poisons Licenses.—Four new licenses were issued and three were renewed.

Registration of Indentures.—J. J. A. Irvine to J. M. McDonald, of Rylstone, term 3 years; Geo. Schriber to A. E. Brand, of Lismore, term 3 years; Linda Constance Sykes to C. H. Sykes, of Wauchope, term 3 years; R. J. Flynn to J. H. Constable, of Rozelle, term 3 years; M. T. Muston to J. C. Hallam, of Sydney, term 3 years; James Moloney to R. A. S. Martin, of Woollahra, term 2 years and 7 months (applicant had served for 5 months with T. A. Gabriel, of Condobolin). The indentures of Selby H. Palmer were transferred from F. M. Woods to L. M. Pattinson and J. Spence, of Sydney.

An Unqualified Dispenser.—The Inspector reported that he had visited the pharmacies of a district in North Sydney, and found that the poisons registers were all in proper order. In one case a pharmacist was in the habit of leaving his pharmacy in charge of an unqualified man. The Inspector got a prescription dispensed by the unqualified manager in charge, and found that the majority of prescriptions dispensed here were made up by this dispenser, who held that he was fully capable of dispensing though not qualified, as he had had several years' experience. The owner of the business was in the habit of absenting himself for considerable periods and leaving this unqualified manager in charge. The Inspector was instructed to take certain steps in the matter and report at the next Board meeting.

Sales of "Weedicide."—Mr. Schofield asked if the Registrar would lay on the table the correspondence regarding "Weedicide." The manager of Messrs. Anderson and Co. was anxious to get a final and definite answer to his communications. Mr. Forster said that the matter had been left in the hands of Mr. Gray, the President of the Board, who had dealt with it. The Registrar had carried out the instructions given by the President. Mr. Schofield said that the whole wisdom of the Board was not embodied in the President, and he considered that the Board should deal with such a matter. Further discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular meeting of the Council was held on April 4th, at the office of the Pharmacy Board, Sydney.

Present.—Mr. Jas. Dixson (President), in the chair, and Messrs. T. S. Loney, L. P. Williams, J. Wilson, T. M. J. Goldrick and Captain Wadsworth. Apologies were received from absent councillors.

Revision of Formulary.—A letter was read from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Conference with reference to a proposal from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland regarding the revision and issue of a new edition of the *Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary.* Captain Wadsworth said that he thought that they ought to communicate with the B.M.A. on the matter and secure their co-operation. The names, as used in the A.P.F., were being adopted to a great extent. He mentioned the name Liq. Cresolis Co. as a substitute for lysol. This had taken on splendidly. Mr. Goldrick said that they must keep the matter under the notice of the medical

profession and go on improving the formulary from time to time. Captain Wadsworth said that, in his opinion, it was only by co-operation with the medical, and by introducing new and approved formulae that any good could be accomplished. Mr. Loney said that he was in full sympathy with every effort to secure the co-operation of the medical profession. Their plans should be laid before the B.M.A. on the first favourable opportunity. Let them cogitate over our proposals. He was pleased to learn from Captain Wadsworth that they were adopting such formulae as he had mentioned in the Military hospitals. He considered that they should impress upon medical men the fact that they advocated the employment of preparations of a known composition and approved formulae against unknown proprietary preparations. The medical profession had always been opposed to secret formulae. Captain Wadsworth said that he would move that the President interview the Secretary of the B.M.A., and that this be followed up by a written communication asking the co-operation of the B.M.A. in the matter of the revision of the formulary. Mr. T. S. Loney seconded the motion, which was carried.

Treasurer's Statement showed a credit balance of £1030 2s. 5d., with £14 10s. 4d. in the Benevolent Fund. Accounts amounting to £55 3s. 5d. were passed for payment.

New Members.—Emily Mary Poett, of Waverley, and Archibald Leadbeater McIvor, of Kogarah, applied for admission as members. A ballot was taken, and the applicants were declared duly elected.

Election of President.—Mr. Goldrick proposed and Mr. Williams seconded, "That Mr. James Dixson be President for the ensuing year." Carried.

Vice-President.—Captain Wadsworth proposed and Mr. T. S. Loney seconded, "That Mr. J. F. McKimm be Vice-President for the ensuing year." Carried.

Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. Goldrick proposed and Captain Wadsworth seconded, "That Mr. W. Short be Honorary Treasurer for the ensuing year." Carried.

Finance Committee.—The President, Vice-President, and Hon. Treasurer were appointed to form this Committee.

Library Committee.—The President said that it had been proposed to make this to consist of the whole Council. Mr. Loney said that the library was by no means so complete nor so up-to-date as they would like it to be. Their library should not be so much for the students as for busy pharmacists to refer to, as they could not expect an average business man to purchase the many works of reference with which pharmacy abounded at the present time. If they had an active Library Committee, pharmacists generally would appreciate their efforts. For instance, he thought that they should have the pharmacopoeias of all nations, and leading pharmaceutical works in French and in German. Mr. Wilson endorsed the remarks of Mr. Loney. He thought that a good library would be of great educational value. They had funds at their disposal and could not use them more effectively or put them to better employment than by the purchase of good standard works for their reference library. Mr. Williams said he thought a small committee would do more effective work, and would concentrate their attention upon the needs of the Society better than if the committee consisted of the whole council. He proposed that the Library Committee consist of the President, with Messrs. Loney, Duncan, Short and Dixson. The motion was carried unanimously.

Committee of General Purposes.—Captain Wadsworth proposed and Mr. T. M. J. Goldrick seconded, "That this Committee consist of the whole Council." Carried.

Honorary Members.—The President said that at the April meeting of the Council they usually elected any honorary members. He wished to nominate Dr. Cooksey, Government Analyst, and Dr. Chapman, Professor of Pharmacology of the Sydney University, as honorary members of the Society. Mr. Loney proposed and Captain Wadsworth seconded, "That the names of Dr. Cooksey and Dr. Chapman be added to the roll of honorary members." Carried.

University Lectures.—The President stated that he had recently learned that separate chemistry lectures were now given at Sydney University to pharmacy students by Professor Fawsitt, and that the special materia medica lectures were now given to these students by Professor Chapman. They were a great improvement upon the instruction formerly given, and were more adapted to the needs of pharmacists. No lecturer in pharmacy had yet been appointed, but there were two local applicants. Mr. Loney said that it was quite time that the changes indicated took place. The Materia Medica lectures of former times were of very little use to the young pharmacist in his business, and they had been referred to in very strong terms by competent judges of their value to pharmacists.

The Late Professor Remmington.—The President called the attention of members of the Council to the death of Professor Remmington. Mr. T. S. Loney said that by this death the pharmaceutical world had lost one of its most brilliant men. Throughout pharmacy the name of Professor Remmington was held in high esteem and honour. He thought that this Council should convey to the relatives of the deceased pharmacist, and also to the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, their profound regret at the death of this illustrious man, and he moved that such letters be sent. Mr. L. P. Williams seconded the motion, and other members of Council supported it and expressed their deep regret at the loss sustained by pharmacists by the decease of the late Professor. The motion was carried.

Cypher Prescriptions.—The Secretary reported that, according to instructions, he had written to the firm of pharmacists which was in the habit of dispensing cypher prescriptions for a certain Sydney doctor, but he had not received any reply. The letter protested against the practice, and

asked for a discontinuance in the interests of ethical pharmacy.

Conference of Pharmacists.—Mr. Wilson said that he wished to call attention to a proposal that was made at the recent annual meeting of the members of the Society, to see what could be done to secure a better co-operation between the various societies and associations of pharmacists. He had no plan in his mind at the present time, but he thought that there were too many societies, and if a concentration could be effected it would be well for all parties. A pharmacist was expected to belong to the Pharmaceutical Society, P.D.L., the P.A.T.A., the Master Pharmacists' Association, and the local Association of Master Pharmacists in his district. He considered this meant a great waste of effort and a great overlapping of work, which might be done at less expense and more efficiently if some better understanding could be arrived at among pharmacists. He thought that a conference of representatives of the various bodies might be called to consider what could be done in this matter. Mr Loney said that, as pharmacists, they were frittering away their strength by divided efforts. There were two many societies, each with separate secretaries and other officers. He remembered when Mr. Buckhurst came over to establish P.D.L. in Sydney, he listened with much interest to all that that gentleman had to say, and then came to the conclusion that while all the aims were admirable, there was not room for another society among pharmacists in Sydney. Again, they had to bear in mind that the Pharmaceutical Society of to-day was not what it was in former years. At one time it was concerned purely with the intellectual and educational work among pharmacists, but of late years the Society has been compelled to deal with every matter of vital interest to pharmacy, and not merely the scientific side. There was a difficulty in connection with Wages Board work, as here the interests of the Master Pharmacist only was concerned. In this matter a separate Society of Masters was necessary. What they needed was a strong central Society. The Pharmaceutical Society was the oldest, and the membership was the largest. Its constitution was most democratic, and was capable of amendment if it were not found to be sufficiently comprehensive. Mr. Wilson said that he agreed with Mr. Loney in much of his remarks, but thought that perhaps the Pharmaceutical Society was rather more conservative than it was democratic. Local associations might in some way be affiliated to the parent Society. It was felt that P.D.L. has had some of the wind taken out of its sails by other bodies. His idea was to get men talking. The outcome might be some workable scheme. Mr. Dixson said that he was quite in sympathy with the proposal. The members of the Society might meet more frequently than once a year. He thought that they might think over the matter and bring it up again for discussion at the next Council meeting.

Price-Marking of Prescriptions.—Mr. Wilson said that he wished at some time to call attention to the bad system, or, rather, want of system followed by many pharmacists in marking the prices charged on prescriptions. The price-mark was too obvious to the customer. He suggested the abolition of the shilling stroke and the substitution of a dot. This was a matter that they might discuss at some meeting of members. The President said that if members of Council would think out the suggestions made by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Loney, and others, they could further discuss the matter and then formulate some plan of action.

The meeting then adjourned.

Royal Society of New South Wales. The Weevil Problem.

At a meeting of the Industrial Section of the Royal Society, held at the Royal Society's House, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, on April 18th, Professor Maxwell Lefroy delivered an interesting lecture on this subject. He stated that there were 15 different insects that attacked wheat, but only two of these were true weevil. The flour beetle was frequently mistaken for a weevil. The insect was not inherent in the wheat as many people supposed. He traced the life history of the various insects infesting the wheat stacks, and gave an account of the various means that had been tried to exterminate the pests. Chemicals had proved a failure, inasmuch as they either imparted a flavour to the grain, or else they altered the composition of the constituents. He detailed the experiments carried on recently in Sydney and elsewhere, and pointed out that the most effective way of killing the weevil at every stage of its life was the hot drying of the grain. A machine had been constructed that kept the grain at a temperature of about 140 deg. for three minutes, and this was found to kill all weevil life, whether in the form of egg, pupa, or matured insect. The machine consists of a steam jacketed cylinder, capable of treating upwards of 400 bushels of wheat per hour. Other types of machine had been devised, and one of the latest forms was now on its way from America. One of the best protections from weevils was the thorough drying of the grain, as it was found that properly dried grain was not nearly as liable to the attacks of insects. What he wanted was ideas from engineers. It had been found that wheat mechanically cleaned was re-infected quickly, and X-rays had failed to destroy the insect life, which also was found to be able to withstand 63,000 volts of electric current.

The New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists.

Since the last issue of the Journal, meetings of the Executive Committee were held on March 20 and April 11, and a special general meeting of members also took place on March 20.

New Members.—The following have been admitted as members:—Messrs. A. E. Sharpe, Oxford-street, Sydney; Cecil A. Luber, George-st., Sydney; L. Malone, Canowindra; Ralph Burgess, Manly.

Wages Award.—The Shop Assistants' Union, having written asking that delegates from the

Association meet delegates from their Union in conference in connection with their claims for a new award, the following meetings took place before a tentative agreement was arrived at:—On February 26, the Committee met and discussed the claims, also appointed delegates. Delegates waited on Mr. Kirby, of the Employers' Federation of N.S.W., and obtained his advice before meeting delegates of the Union. The outcome of this interview was that the Committee was again called together on March 2 and advised of the suggestions made to the delegates by Mr. Kirby, and authority given to act accordingly. The conference finally took place on the 8th March, when it was agreed that there be no alterations in the present award except in regard to wages, which shall be as follows:—

Managers: £4 10s. for 48 hours, and time and a quarter thereafter, or £5 9s. per week, whichever is the greater.

Chief Assistant: £4 2s. 6d.

Registered Assistant: £3 16s. 6d.

Unregistered Assistant (Male)—

6 years' or more experience			£3	7	6
5	,,	,,	3	3	0
4	,,	,,	2	10	0
3	,,	,,	2	0	0
2	,,	,,	1	7	6
1	,,	,,	1	0	0
Less than 1 year's		,,	0	15	6

Apprentices: Fourth year, £1 15s.; Third year, 17s. 6d.; Second year, 12s. 6d.; First year, 10s.

Apprenticed Assistant: First year, £2 1s. hereafter according to status.

Relievers: Twenty-five per cent. in excess of the rates allowed for Managers or assistants of a like grade.

Female Unregistered Assistants: Twenty per cent. less than the wage prescribed for males.

Where employees other than relievers are employed for less than forty-eight hours in any week they shall be paid either for the full forty-eight hours or at time and a quarter rates, at the employers' option.

No male employee at the age of 21 or over shall be paid less than £2 15s. 6d. per week.

The award to come into operation on 1st March, 1918, and continue in force until 1st March, 1920.

The special meeting held on 20th March ratified this agreement, and empowered the delegates to take the necessary steps to obtain a consent award embodying such agreement.

The concensus of opinion is that a much more favourable award has been obtained than if the matter had gone to the Court for settlement.

Resignation from Committee: Mr. T. Hislop Dick, who has been a very enthusiastic and energetic worker for the Association, has, owing to other work which he has undertaken, had to resign from the Committee. Very great regret was expressed when accepting his resignation.

Price Lists: A Dispensing Price List has been compiled and issued to all pharmacists in New South Wales. This is printed on a card, and with the Price List of drugs and chemicals issued a few months ago, indicates the useful work the Association is accomplishing.

L. J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The usual monthly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday, April 10, at 11 a.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. C. E. Towl), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes and Sayer.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards, Nos. 241 to 290, were read and minuted.

The Rev. H. A. Brooksbank, B.A., wrote forwarding a list of suggested amendments in the syllabus of the preliminary examination.

Messrs. Kemp, Campbell and Co., Sydney, wrote expressing their thanks to the Board for the consideration given to their request regarding the use of round tins as containers of poisonous disinfectants.

The police, Heidelberg, in answer to an inquiry relative to the death of a young woman in consequence of swallowing a depilatory containing barium, wrote stating that the poison had been sold by a pharmacist who had complied with all the requirements of the Poisons Act.

A letter was received from a country chemist asking for information regarding the conditions under which strychnine ordered by letter might be sold. A reply was sent stating that in such cases the letter ordering the poison must be preserved. In addition to this, the usual entry must be made in the Poisons Book. No poison should be supplied unless the seller was acquainted with the signature of the purchaser. If the signature was unknown to the vendor it must be witnessed by a justice, clergyman or public officer, or be authenticated by some person known to the vendor.

A candidate at the recent preliminary examination wrote forwarding the prescribed fee, and asked for a report on her English and Algebra papers. This was duly furnished by the examiner, and a copy of it forwarded to the candidate. The examiner, at the conclusion of his report, stated that he desired to confirm the marks awarded by him in the first instance.

The Victorian Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association wrote drawing attention to the continued prevalence of hawking phenyle from door to door in the suburbs, and asked that steps should be taken to check this dangerous practice. It was resolved to ask the police to make inquiries in regard to the complaint, and to inform the Association that if it were able to obtain any evidence the Board would be glad to prosecute. Owing to the lack of funds, the Board was not able to employ special inspectors to undertake this work.

Other correspondence was read and minuted.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants, all of whom passed the Final Examination in March, 1918, applied to be registered:—Annie Cunningham, Talbot; Sara Winifred Wolfe, Gardenvale; Bertha Mtson, St. Kilda; Arthur E. Clemence, Brunswick; Mary Moorhead, Framlingham; James Clark, Hawthorn; John Murphy, Ballarat East; Michael J. A. Carroll, Moonee Ponds; Mabelle Allen, Footscray; Mathew C. Patrick, Canterbury. All the applicants were registered.

A Certificate of Identity was issued to Alexander James Williamson, Mostyn-street, Castlemaine, who passed the Final Examination (Victoria), December, 1912.

Enrolment of Managers.—The following managers of pharmacies and hospital dispensaries were registered:—H. J. Murray for J. Garrick, Collingwood; Miss H. E. Jacobson for Max Landmann, Auburn; W. E. Thomas for R. W. Maxwell, East Prahran; and Miss Lillian A. Andrew, dispenser, Queen Victoria Hospital, Melbourne.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered. — Eric McDougall to F. Buckhurst, Melbourne; Gertrude L. Oliphant to Kathleen L. Hope, Albert Park; Cyril T. Ryan to W. A. Taylor, Brunswick; Francis de Vere Kelly to H. J. O'Halloran, North Fitzroy; Kathleen Delahenty to James Boully, Albert Park; Mary D. Burgess to W. Markham, Carlton; Jessie M. Wilson to John Wilson, Cheltenham; Mary M. Andrew to George Pleasance, Prahran.

Poisons License.—A certificate under the Poisons Act was granted to Charles Bufton, Inverleigh.

Erasure of Name.—The name of William James Balmer, late of Smith-street, Collingwood, who died on 2nd December, 1917, was erased from the Pharmaceutical Register.

Apprentices on War Service.—Lieut. Colin Hall Simpson applied for exemption under the Medical Act 1915 of six months of his apprenticeship. The applicant declared that he had served an apprenticeship of 3½ years prior to enlistment, and had since been 950 days on service. He had now returned to Victoria, and was desirous of presenting himself for the Final Examination in June, 1918. He submitted a declaration from his employer regarding the apprenticeship he had served. It was resolved that the application be granted.

An application was submitted on behalf of Hubert S. Reilley, of Bendigo, who had enlisted and was desirous of having portion of his apprenticeship remitted. The applicant was informed that the matter could not be dealt with until he had received his discharge from the forces or returned to Victoria on furlough.

Exemption Certificates.—The following applicants wrote forwarding University certificates and applying to be exempted from the Preliminary Examination:—Eric McDougall, Brunswick; Geoffrey F. Beck, Moonee Ponds; Mary D. Burgess, Camberwell; Gordon C. Eakins, Omeo; Audrey Parsons, Sale.

Prosecutions and Inquiries.—The Registrar reported that Messrs. F. Longmore and Co., Bourke-street, Melbourne, had been fined £5 with costs amounting to £2/12/6 for a breach of the Poisons Act. A second charge against the same defendants was withdrawn on payment by them of £2/12/6 costs.

The Inspector's reports regarding inquiries made during the month were dealt with in committee. In three cases prosecutions were ordered to be instituted.

Conference with Chemical Institute.—The President reported that a conference had been arranged with the Australian Chemical Institute for Wednesday, April 17, but unfortunately, owing to another important engagement, he would not be able to attend as one of the delegates from the Board. On the motion of Mr. Sayer, seconded by Mr. Fleay, it was resolved that Mr. G. E. Gulliver be appointed to act in place of the President.

The Preliminary Examination.—The Rev. H. A. Brooksbank, B.A., the Preliminary Examiner, attended at the request of the Board in order to discuss the syllabus of the Prlieminary Examination. Mr. Brooksbank submitted a number of suggestions which he thought would increase the value of the examination. These were considered *seriatim*, and at the conclusion of the discussion Mr. Brooksbank was asked to draw up a fresh syllabus and submit it to the Board for approval. The President pointed out that no alteration in the syllabus could take place until the September, 1919, examination. One suggestion, however, would be given effect to, and that was to state the mark value of each question on the examination papers. The examiner recommended this course in the interests of the candidates.

At the conclusion of the interview, the President expressed his thanks to Mr. Brooksbank for his courtesy in attending before the Board, and Mr. Brooksbank suitably responded.

Finance.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement. Accounts totalling £47/13/- were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, April 3, at 10.30 a.m. The Vice-President (Mr. H. B. Taylor) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Bailey, Gabriel, Imes, Kernot and Leete. Apologies for non-attendance were received from the absent members.

Vice-President Congratulated. — Mr. Kernot said that before the business opened he would like to extend his congratulations to the Vice-President on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace. He felt sure that Mr. Taylor would exercise his judicial duties with fairness and impartiality, and that the appointment was a wise one. The other members of the Council who were present endorsed Mr. Kernot's remarks, and expressed their hearty congratulations to the Vice-President. Mr. Taylor, in responding, said that he greatly appreciated the kind words which had been said. The honour had come to him unsolicited, and he was not aware that his name had actually been submitted to the Crown Law authorities until he received an intimation that he was about to be appointed. Having been appointed, he intended to carry out his duties as efficiently and faithfully as he could. (Applause.)

Appointment of Office-bearers.—The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the office-bearers for the past year retired

by effluxion of time, and the Vice-President vacated the chair, to which Mr. Kernot was voted.

President.—On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Gabriel, Major D. A. Cossar was re-appointed President of the society for the ensuing 12 months.

Vice-President.—Mr. Bailey moved, and Mr. Gabriel seconded, the re-election of Mr. H. B. Taylor as Vice-President. Mr. Kernot thereupon declared Mr. Taylor duly elected Vice-President, and vacated the chair in his favour. Mr. Taylor thanked the members for re-appointing him to the position, which he accepted with some diffidence, as he did not wish to stand in the way of the advancement of other members of the Council. As, however, it appeared to be the unanimous wish of the members that he should continue in office for the ensuing year he had pleasure in accepting the position.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. E. G. Owen was re-appointed Hon. Treasurer, on the motion of Mr. Kernot, seconded by Mr. Imes.

Hon. Librarian.—Mr. F. Lee was re-elected Hon. Librarian, on the motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Gabriel.

Committees.—The following Committees were appointed:—Education: Messrs. Francis, Gabriel and Leete. Journal: Messrs. Cossar, Owen and Taylor. Business and Finance: Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Imes and Pickford. A.P.F.: Messrs. Adler, Bailey, Church, Parry, Rankin, Turner and Wilson, with power to add.

In moving the appointment of the latter committee, Mr. Bailey said he thought that it would be necessary to take some early steps to consider the revision of the A.P.F. He would be very glad to receive suggestions regarding new formulæ. There were also some formulæ in the present book which required amending. The matter was one which should be dealt with during the present year, and he would therefore appreciate any suggestions which might be submitted to the committee by pharmacists generally.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland stating that a conference was being arranged with the B.M.A. in reference to the revision of the A.P.F., and suggesting that possibly a similar meeting might be held in Victoria. It was decided to await the result of the Queensland conference, and if it were then thought desirable, to invite the Victorian branch of the B.M.A. to meet representatives of the Council to discuss the revision of the Formulary.

Mr. Atlee Hunt, Secretary Home and Territories Department, wrote forwarding a copy of a publication issued by the Government entitled, "The Flora of the Northern Territory," for use in the College Library.

Dr. Sidney Plowman wrote stating that, in accordance with the request of the Council, he had inspected some two or three hundred botanica diagrams which had been offered to the College. He stated that out of the whole of the diagrams there were perhaps about twenty that would be of some use to the College. Even these were printed on rather thin paper, and would require to be mounted for practical use. He was therefore unable to recommend the purchase of the collection. It was resolved that no action be taken.

A communication was received from Mrs. Cossar stating that Major Cossar had cabled that he had arrived safely in New York on March 23.

Mr. T. Trumble, Secretary of the Department of Defence War Museum, wrote asking to be supplied with copies of the *Journal* since the commencement of the war. The Secretary reported that he had supplied as many copies of the *Journal* as were available, and that these had since been acknowledged with thanks.

A country chemist wrote drawing attention to a label issued by a chemist in North Carlton which contained the following announcement:—"N.B.—No lodges taken, consequently none but first quality drugs kept." He asked that some action be taken to prevent this class of doubtful advertising. The Vice-President pointed out that as the chemist in question was not a member of the society it would not be possible to take any action in the matter.

A communication was received from the Public Health Department, in reply to the Council's letter, drawing attention to an advertisement in the Heyfield "Herald" which it was thought came within the scope of the Venereal Diseases Act. The communication stated that the attention of the editor of the paper referred to had been drawn to the legal restrictions imposed upon advertisers by the Police Offences Act.

Mr. A. J. Rushbrook, Geelong, wrote applying to have his name reinstated as a member of the society. He had resigned some years ago owing to a misunderstanding with one of the society's officials, but he felt that it was now his duty to resume his membership. It was resolved that the application be complied with.

Staff-Sergt. W. T. G. Pinches wrote forwarding an interesting account of his experiences as a member of the corps of Australian pharmacists which recently left for service in India.

Mr. J. C. Minnis, Ipswich, Queensland, wrote asking for information relative to the formation of local associations in Victoria. The Secretary stated that he had supplied Mr. Minnis with some information on the subject, and had referred the letter to the Secretary of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association for further attention.

Letters of sympathy were forwarded during the month to Mr. E. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Lewis and O'Donnell, on the death of his brother, and to Mr. R. C. Park, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, on the death of his wife.

Other correspondence was read and minuted.

Election of New Members.—The following associate members were elected:—Bertha Alston, St. Kilda; John Murphy, Ballarat East.

Conference with Chemical Institute.—It was reported that arrangements had been completed for a conference to be held between representatives of the Australian Chemical Institute, the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Council on

Wednesday evening, April 17, at the College. The matters to be discussed were the title of "Chemist," and the recognition of the pharmaceutical course as a partial qualification for admission to the Institute. The business to be submitted to the conference was discussed, and further arrangements were left in the hands of the Secretary.

Repatriation.—Mr. N. Lockyer, Comptroller of Repatriation, Melbourne, wrote, on behalf of the Minister, thanking the Council for its prompt consideration to his request in regard to the question of fees payable by returned soldiers in completing their pharmaceutical course. The Minister fully appreciated the difficulties which confronted the Council in dealing with this matter at the present time. When further information was available as to the action being taken by the University and other educational bodies, the Council would be advised of what was being done. The letter was received.

Medicated Wines.—The Secretary of the Public Health Department wrote stating that at the last meeting of the Foods Standard Committee the question of fixing a standard for medicated tonic wines was considered, but owing to the difficulty in formulating a workable standard it was resolved to defer the matter pending the receipt of further information on the subject. Mr. Bailey reported that he had attended the meeting referred to, and that the committee as a whole was unanimous that there was some necessity for regulating the sale of tonic wines. It had therefore been decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Excise Department.

Benevolent Fund.—It was resolved to continue the grant of 10/- per week to the widow of a deceased pharmacist for a further period of three months.

Wages Board.—A letter was received from the Hon. Secretary of the Association of Chemists' Assistants employed in hospitals and dispensaries asking the Council to endorse a proposal which had been submitted to the Minister of Labour for the extension of the Dispensaries Wages Board to the whole of Victoria, and to include within its scope private hospitals and doctors' dispensaries. After some discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Kernot, seconded by Mr. Gabriel, that a reply be forwarded stating that whilst the Council had no objection to the proposal it was not one which came strictly within its jurisdiction, and that it could not therefore take any active steps in the matter.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, which showed that the overdraft on the 31st March was £104/3/5. Accounts totalling £125/3/4 were passed for payment, and the meeting then adjourned.

The South Suburban Chemists' Association.

The monthly meeting of the above Association was held at the Star Hotel, Windsor, on April 9th, with an attendance of 13.

The President (Mr. Cochran) occupied the chair, and the evening was mostly devoted to a study of the Pure Food Act and the recent resolution that has been gazetted referring to labels and the application of the Act to chemists.

Mr. Bailey also addressed the members present on the proposed new edition of the A.P.F., and asked for suggestions, new formulae, and criticisms in the light of the past few years' experience in working with the A.P.F.

The meeting terminated at 11.15 p.m.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

Central Committee.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Central Committee, held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Tuesday evening, 16th April, and attended by the President (Mr. J. F. Hughes) and Messrs. Jones, Keays, Wallis, Madge, Hadden, Atwood, Yelland, A. E. Davis, Craven and the Secretary (Mr. J. Garrick) the following alteration in prices were announced:—

Iron Jelloids, 2/6 and 4/6; Lactapol, 3/6 and 6/-; Eno's F. Salt, 4/-; Olive Camphorated and Castor Oils, all 6d. per oz.; Glycerine, 6d. oz., 2½ ozs., 1/-; Browne's Chlorodyne, 1/6; Vapo Cresoline, 1/9 and 3/3; Sacch Lact. 1 oz. 4d., ½ lb. 2/3, 1 lb. 4/-; Hat Dyes, all makes, 9d.; Bromo Seltzer, 8d., 1/6, 2/6 and 6/-; Murdock's Food, 3/-; Magnesia Milk, 1/3.

It was reported by the Secretary that the request for subscriptions towards the cost of the Honour Board, which it was proposed to present to the College, was being freely responded to.

New First Aid Journal.

The *Victorian First Aid and St. John Ambulance Gazette* is a new publication, issued by the St. John Ambulance Association of Victoria, with a view to increasing the interest and efficiency of those who have already taken a course of study; linking up the various centres and divisions by creating a medium for notification of the various activities; and endeavouring to interest the public generally in the work of the Association with a view to the further formation of classes throughout the State. The acquisition of a knowledge of First Aid and kindred subjects is of undoubted value to the community, as has been specially demonstrated during the past three years, and the aim and object of the Association is to provide facilities whereby this knowledge may be obtained in every district of the State. The annual subscription to the journal is 3/-.

Postal Orders for Strychnine.

A number of pharmacists are receiving orders for strychnine by post Evidently the returns recently required under the War Precautions Regulations relative to stocks of strychnine have been dissected, and the names of those pharmacists holding fair stocks supplied to the large pastoral companies, who are thus enabled to advise their customers where they can obtain supplies. In executing postal orders for strychnine, care must be taken to see that the signature on the purchaser's letter is witnessed or authenticated. The letter itself must be preserved and an entry made in the Poison's Book.

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The Australian Food for Australian Babies

BECAUSE of its remarkable success wherever it is used, Lactogen has been described as "the food that never fails." It is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for mother's milk, with which it is identical in composition and digestibility.

Lactogen advertising is creating a strong demand. Are you getting your share of the increasing sales?

SHOW CARDS, DUMMY TINS, ETC., GLADLY SUPPLIED ON REQUEST.

The Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Company Limited,

593 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

Calox Sales are Growing at a Rapid Rate—as live retailers know

Calox, the Oxygen Tooth Powder, made its appearance and took its place among dozens of other dentrifices.

Had it been an ordinary tooth powder, it would have received "short shift" from both the druggist and the public.

CALOX Oxygen Tooth Powder.

McK & R

Came with a special appeal—there were the scientific reasons for its use.

These features were hammered home to all the readers of the big newspapers in Victoria and New South Wales by means of an extensive advertising campaign, and this advertising is still developing a demand that grows into larger sales every week sales that ring off a 33-1 3% profit with every purchase.

Calox is sold in non-wasting containers. Show cards and display matter forwarded with pleasure on application.

Write to any of the wholesale houses for supplies.

GEO. WILLS & CO. PTY. LTD.,

Agents for Australia, 480 Collins Street, Melbourne,
And at 60 York Street, Sydney.

WHY NOT STOCK AND PUSH MORE FREELY?

GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE

THE SAFE AND RELIABLE REMEDY FOR

ALL COLDS, SORE THROATS, INFLUENZA, etc.

GREATOIDS

THE SMALL BUT GREAT LIVER PILL

FOR ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Both Australian Lines of high class, and can be obtained from any wholesale house, or direct from

The Twentieth Century Mfg. and Agency Co.

388 SPENCER ST., WEST MELBOURNE

TELEPHONE No. 2156 CENTRAL.

WRITE AND ASK FOR SOME BLOTTING PADS, WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED ON FREE

Brother Chemists!
It's Up to You!

All things being equal, you'll give a friend the benefit of a doubt—now, won't you?

Just on that principle, backed by some solid business reasons, we say it's up to you, as an Australian chemist--up to you in your own interest, and up to you in your customer's interest, to stock

"ASPRO"

Australian-made. Purity as described in the B.P.

Listen to these heart to heart reasons, then—as chemist to chemist—surely it must pay you to stock "ASPRO."

REASON 1.—We are chemists like yourselves, and appreciate your position.

REASON 2.—We make a standard line, but instead of putting all the burden on you to sell it, we advertise extensively, give window displays, and have already created an enormous demand all over the Commonwealth—"ASPRO" is a great seller.

REASON 3.—"ASPRO" is the only extensively advertised line of its kind.

REASON 4.—We protect your prices and profits.

REASON 5.—When you take into consideration our advertising, or even without it, we enable you to get one of the biggest profits on any single line.

REASON 6.—"ASPRO" is an everyday seller.

Being chemists ourselves, we have done to others as we would like them to treat us.

Could we be more fair? Could any firm anywhere put you a fairer, more generous, more business-like proposition than this?

Write to-day for further particulars and price lists—will send them by return mail.

GEO. R. NICHOLAS & CO.

325 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE.

THE

Anglo-French Drug Co. Ltd.

CAMAGE BUILDINGS, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1.

FURTHER LITERATURE AND PRICE LISTS

Obtainable from all Wholesale Druggists throughout the several States, or from the

Distributing Agents: MACLAY BROS., B.M.A. Buildings, 32 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

AMPSALVS

For the instantaneous production of "914."

Simple, safe and economical.

Tested as per L.G.B. Regulations.

CALYL

Salvarsan and Neo-Salvarsan substitute (Intravenous or Intramuscular). Effective and safe.

HECTINE

Anti-Syphilitic. Low Arsenic percentage. Good results in intractable Syphilis, Injection; also in Pills.

HECTARGYRE

Combined Arsenic and Mercury for treatment of Syphilis. Injection; also in Pills.

COLLOIDS

(ELECTRIC). Gold, Platinum, Silver, Selenium, Copper, Iodargol and Iodeol (Iodine).

BIOSULFOL

Assimilable Sulphur Colloid.

MERSALV

A fine mercurial cream. 10 per cent. metallic mercury.

SUPSALVS

Stable Suppositories of "606." Very simple, effective, harmless.

CUPRASE

Specially prepared Colloid Copper for treatment of CANCER.

CYTO-SERUM

Intensive Strychno-Arsenical Medication (subcutaneous), Syphilis, Tuberculosis, etc.

URASEPTINE

A powerful urinary antiseptic and uric acid eliminator.

NEOCAINE-SURRENINE

A Cocaine substitute of low toxicity, for local Anaesthetics, Ointments, Gargles, etc.

ENTEROVACCIN

Antityphoid inoculation by the Gastro-Intestinal tract. In spherules.

RHEANTINE

Antigonococcic inoculation by the Gastro-Intestinal tract. In spherules.

IODARGOL

Electro-Chemical Colloidal Iodine in various forms.

Specially successful as an Injection in Gonorrhoea. Painless.

IODEOL

Collodial Iodine.

Specific for Pneumococcal Disease. Simple, Infective, or Broncho-Pneumonia. **TUBERCULOSIS.**

By the mouth or injection.

TAMPOVULES

A complete Gynaecological Dressing, consisting of a soluble ovule combined with a vaginal tampon.

Each in hermetic metallic case for hot climates.

Phenacetin is now restricted.

CRYOGENINE

A general Antipyretic. Powerful Analgesic.

Supersedes Antipyrin, Phenacetin, and Pyramidon.

DIABETIFUGE

A successful Anti-Diabetic.

Gives most satisfactory clinical results (formula given).

Administered in Cachets.

ENDOCRISINES

Organo-therapy. Extracts of Internal Secretory Glands prepared *in vacuo* at freezing point.

BILEYL

A pure Extract of Ox Gall.

IODOGENOL

(PEPIN)

Iodine in its most reliable and palatable form.

Perfectly assimilable. Has 38 times the activity of Potassium Iodide.

Always well tolerated.

PERSODINE

(LUMIÈRE)

Composed of pure alkaline Persulphates in Tablet form.

Perfectly stable. A most energetic tonic and digestive stimulant.

HEMOPLASE

(LUMIÈRE)

Haemoglobin in its natural state. Iron in most assimilable form.

Tuberculous Affections, Anaemia, etc. Injections; also Pills or Cachets.

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF HAY FEVER.

KINECTINE

A Quinine Salt of Hectine. Prophylactive and Curative for Hay Fever, Rhinitis, Influenza. In Tablets.

AMBRINE

A great advance in the treatment of Burns (slight or severe).

Gives immediate alleviation of pain, etc., etc.

Also for Chilblains, Ulcers, etc.

The only preparation authorised by Dr. Barthe de Sandfort.

SERUMS

OF THE MERRIEUX INSTITUTE, LYONS.

IN "INALTER" VIALS.

The "Inalter" method enables the doctor to keep a stock for any time. Freshly prepared when required.

Also other prophylactic specialities. For human and veterinary use.

HERMOPHENYL

(LUMIÈRE)

(Sodium Mercuro-phenyl Disulphonate).

Antiseptic, Antisyphilitic, of low toxicity.

Tablets for solution; Soap, Ampoules, Pills, etc.

OPOLAXYL

Rational Treatment of Constipation, by Liver, Pancreatic and Intestinal Secretions. In Tablets.

HISTOGENOL

A Nuclein Preparation for Diseases Due to Malnutrition, especially in pulmonary disorders.

Elixir, Granules, or Tablets.

DOSURINE

POCKET CASE FOR URINE TESTING.

Compact—Rapid—Reliable.

Always handy; simple technique.

Specially made for the busy Sister or Nurse.

Queensland.

Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

Adjourned meeting, 22nd March, 1918.

Present.—Messrs. A. B. Chater (President), Alex. Forbes, R. C. Park, Geo. W. Ward, and Geo. J. Mackay; also the Registrar (R. C. Cowley).

Minutes of Meeting held 14th February were read and confirmed.

Letters Outward read and approved.

Letters Inwards.—From Mr. J. W. Ayscough, returning officer, notifying that he had received six nominations as members of the Board and one nomination for the position of Registrar, viz., Robert Charles Cowley, in consequence of which he declared the said Robert Charles Cowley duly elected to fill the position of Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

From Messrs. Chambers, McNab and McNab, solicitors, conveying their opinion that as there was only one person nominated for the position of Registrar the person nominated was now Registrar of the Board, which, until the new Board is constituted, was the old Board.

From Mr. H. J. Neylan, asking permission to sit for the final examination before he reached the age of 21 years. As this was contrary to the provisions of section 13, sub-section 2 of the Act, the application was refused.

From Mr. S. H. Hunter, an application to have his Junior examination University of Queensland accepted in lieu of the Board's preliminary examination. Advised that it would be accepted, subject to passing a recognised examination in English.

From Mr. L. F. Murphy, asking the Board to accept his Junior Public examination, Queensland University, in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, also the Commonwealth Public Service examination in English. Advised that he must pass a recognised examination in English and Latin.

From Mr. Alex. Bell, asking permission to sit for the intermediate examination in July next, though he had not fully completed his two years' apprenticeship. Advised that he could not.

From Mr. J. P. J. Gordon, of Rockhampton, asking if a youth who had passed the Junior Public examination, Queensland University, in English, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography and History could be apprenticed at once. Informed that he must pass in Geometry.

From Mr. A. D. Abdullah, saying that he intends completing a theoretical course in Pharmacy through the Queensland University. He asked for information on the subjects he would have to study, and after completion of his studies, would it be necessary to serve the usual three years' apprenticeship. Informed that the Queensland University does not teach Pharmacy, and that it will be necessary to pass through the usual course.

From Mr. F. J. Drew, notifying change of address. Noted.

From C. H. Henrey, asking that he should be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist. Left over to be dealt with by the new Board.

Indentures of Apprenticeship. — Miss E. M. Hawley to Miss M. C. Just. These were scrutinised and directed to be registered.

Financial Statement for the month ending February 28th, 1918, read and received, and accounts were passed for payment.

Registrar's Salary.—It was decided that until the new Board was constituted the salary of the Registrar be the same as that of the late Registrar.

General.—Result of the preliminary examination, March 6th and 7th, 1918. One candidate, D. R. Fox, passed, and three failed. Meeting terminated.

Meeting held 11th April, 1918.

Present.—The President (Mr. A. B. Chater), Messrs. G. W. Ward, Alex. Forbes, G. J. Mackay, R. C. Park, and the Registrar (R. C. Cowley).

Minutes of Meeting Held 14th March and the adjourned meeting, 22nd March, read and confirmed.

Outward Letters approved.

Inward Letters.—From the Home Secretary's office, enclosing copy of *Government Gazette*, relating to election of Registrar. Noted.

From Miss I. N. Henderson, asking the Board to accept her Queensland University Junior Public examination certificate in Latin, English, Arithmetic and Algebra in lieu of the preliminary examination. Informed that it would be accepted.

From Miss Agnes O'Toole, Bowen, asking the Board to accept a P.T. 4 certificate in lieu of the preliminary examination. Advised that it could not be accepted.

From Mr. F. P. O'Reilly, Winton, seeking information on the preliminary examination. Information had been forwarded.

From Mr. S. H. Hunter, Toowoomba, asking that the fee of three guineas held by the Registrar for the preliminary examination be held over until he enters. Noted.

From Miss Una McGee, asking the Board to accept her Queensland University Junior Public examination in English, Algebra and Arithmetic. Held over until she presents her certificate and declaration which the Registrar had asked for.

From Mr. F. C. Threlfall (Southport), requiring information on the subjects he was deficient in in the Board's recent preliminary examination. The Registrar's letter to the effect that no information could be disclosed was affirmed.

From Mr. R. de V. O'Reilly, notifying his change of address.

From *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, asking for a group photo. of the new Board when constituted. Held over for new Board.

From the Returning Officer, asking for addresses of members on active service. This had been supplied by the Registrar as far as he was able.

From the Transvaal Pharmacy Board, a copy of the pharmaceutical register. Received.

From A. B. Pursell and Co., insurance brokers, intimating that the premium of 4/- is due on

policy No. 623206 in the Northern Assurance Co. Ltd. Handed to the Treasurer for payment.

From Mr. A. L. S. Carpenter, Secretary of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, asking for the use of the lecture room for a meeting to be held on the 18th inst. Left to be dealt with by the President and Registrar.

Financial.—Statement for month ending 31st March, 1918. This was read by the Treasurer and received. Several accounts were passed for payment.

Presentation of Desk to the Late Registrar, Mr. J. W. Ward.—It was reported that a sum of £2, in addition to the amount already passed, would be necessary to complete the purchase. The additional amount was passed.

Audit.—It was reported by the Treasurer (Mr. Forbes) that the books had been audited by the Government Auditor, and have been handed over to the new Registrar. It was decided that this be recorded on the minutes.

General.—Final Qualifying Examination.—It was decided that, in view of the hiatus between the termination of the term of office of the old Board and the constitution of the new Board the present Board would conduct the final qualifying examination in May. Examiners were consequently elected.

Vote of Thanks to the President.—Mr. Mackay said that as this was probably the last meeting of the present Board he congratulated the President on the efficient way in which he had conducted the affairs of the Board, and proposed a vote of thanks to him, which was carried with acclamation. To this the President replied.

Meeting terminated.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Council Meeting, 21st March, 1918.

Present.—The President (Mr. R. C. Park), H. I. C. Dent, A. B. Chater, T. J. F. Costin, G. J. Mackay, J. P. Davies, D. J. Clarke.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. H. E. Crease and T. J. Rutter.

Minutes of Previous Meeting read and confirmed

Outward Letters.—Approved.

Inward Letters.—From Mr. P. E. Armati, Mackay, thanking the Council for their letter of sympathy to him on the loss he sustained in the recent disaster at Mackay.

From the Secretary Pharmaceutical Society Australasia, referring to the shortage of alcohol in Queensland.

From Mr. E. N. Symons, thanking the Council for their letter of sympathy on his losses in the Rockhampton flood.

From Mr. D. C. Groundwater, referring to advertisements in the Maryborough papers.

Financial.—The financial statement for the month was laid on the table by the Treasurer, and three accounts were passed for payment.

General.—The Secretary said that the President of the B.M.A. had spoken to him on the revision of the A.P.F. and the possibility of arranging a meeting between the Council of the B.M.A. and this Society. It was decided to write to the B.M.A. and arrange for a conference to be held between these bodies, also that the Secretary of the conference be writen to suggesting the holding of similar meetings in other States.

Sympathy with Mr. R. C. Park.—Mr. Mackay said that the members of this Council desired to express their sympathy with the President in the serious loss he had sustained in the death of his wife. His remarks were supported by Mr. D. J. Clarke and the Secretary. Mr. Park tendered his thanks to the members present.

Meeting terminated.

South Australia.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

Board meeting held March 21, 1918.

Present—President (Mr. E. F. Gryst), Messrs. Porter, Snook, Hustler, Guenther, Moore, M. C. and Moore, H. V. Apology from Captain Fox.

Results of March Examinations (in order of merit).—Preliminary.—Examiner, Rev. F. Slaney Poole, M.A.:—First-class pass—Rhoda Charlotte Jemison, Victoria Florence Hawkins, Kathleen Mitchell Gryst. Pass—Herbert George Collyer, Edward Howard, Arthur Charles Kellett.

Intermediate Examination. — Botany (examiner, Professor Osborne).—Pass—Frances May Piper, Rupert Eric Jolly. Inorganic Chemistry (examiner, Dr. W. Tenant Cooke).—Pass—Guy Leslie Montgomery Mildred. Practical Chemistry (examiners, Professor Rennie and Dr. Cooke).—Pass—Roy Warnecke.

Final Examination (Qualifying) (examiners, Messrs. E. F. Gryst and M. C. Moore).—Dispensing (completing final).—First-class pass—Robert Courtis Upton. Volumetric—Keith Kosciesko Topperwein.

Supplementary Subjects.—Preliminary Examination (in order of merit).—First-class pass, Algebra—Edward Howard, Kathleen Mitchell Gryst. Pass—Herbert George Collyer, Arthur Charles Kellett. Euclid.—First-class pass—Edward Howard and Herbert George Collyer (equal).

Sale of Poisons.

The point whether the public is anything like sufficiently safeguarded against the haphazard risks of purchasing poison in an old bottle was the subject of an interview with the President of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia (Mr. E. F. Gryst), published in the *Mail* on March 31. Mr. Gryst said most emphatically that he thinks the public interests are not properly safeguarded.

"It is quite a common practice," he said, "for persons to send young children for six penn'orth or a shilling's worth of lysol in an ordinary medicine bottle, and for benzine, turpentine, or spirits of salts in a medicine, or, worse still, a common lemonade bottle. Only to-day a young man came in for a shilling's worth of iodine, bringing an ordinary cruet bottle. Not very long ago a child died from the effects of poisoning by spirits of salts which was left lying round by a workman. The poison was in a gingerbeer bottle.

and was taken by the child for gingerbeer or some other drink of the kind.

"Recently it was necessary to ring up one of the local cordial factories and complain that the lemonade from one of their bottles had a most peculiar taste. On examination it was found that the bottle had been used by someone in which to put benzine, which had so saturated the wooden stopper and rubber band that, although the manufacturers had taken every care in washing their bottles, the taste in this instance was imparted to the lemonade. I have seen carbolic acid sold in whisky bottles, and until recently I had in my possession a whisky bottle bearing a carbolic acid label. At the present time any grocer can get a licence to sell poisons by applying to the Central Board of Health on payment of a small fee and complying with certain conditions, which are not very strict."

Asked in what way poisons should be controlled, Mr. Gryst said: "It is the contention that the sale of poisons should be controlled by the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, that all poisons should be supplied strictly to persons of years of discretion, and should be sold only in proper containers distinguishable by touch from all other containers. Some time back a deputation, consisting of members of the Pharmacy Board, Pharmaceutical Society, and Retail Chemists' Defence Association waited on the then Chief Secretary and emphasised the necessity for these precautions, giving illustrations of the danger to the public. The reasons set forth were that the general safety of the public demanded that all poisons should be handled by thoroughly reliable men, that the pharmacist was the only man who, by reason of his special training, was capable of this, and that the Pharmacy Act should provide all the machinery necessary for carrying this into effect."

"The Pharmacy Act makes it necessary for the pharmacist to serve four years in an open shop, pass a preliminary and various intermediate examinations, and finally, when he attains the age of 21 years, he must pass a qualifying examination. Up to this time he has practically not earned enough to keep him properly. He does all this in order to qualify himself to protect the public against itself, yet what does he get in return? Long hours, and no protection whatever. At present there is no other trade or profession which works such long hours and is so poorly paid. Yet in the face of all this nothing has transpired as the result of the deputation. South Australia goes sailing along in the same old way under the idea that the public is a wise old dog and knows how to look after itself.

"It would probably surprise you if you were to go round to some of the plumbing jobs and see the number of stone gingerbeer bottles, small brandy flasks, and medicine bottles tied on to the kitbag of the plumber, mostly by a piece of string or a wire round the neck of the bottle. The total poisonings per 100,000 of the population for the years 1910 to 1914 in South Australia were:— Suicides, 9.8; accidental, 58.2. Perhaps not a very great proportion," added Mr. Gryst, "but could it not have been prevented?"

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

Report of monthly meeting held at Hobart on March 18.

Present.—Messrs. W. B. Drake (President), M. Rushton, H. T. Gould.

Certificates of Competency and Identity.—A letter was received from the Queensland Registrar intimating that the matter would be dealt with by the new Board when elected.

Preliminary Examinations on 4th and 5th March.—It was noted there had been two candidates, viz., Miss N. Tucker and Mr. T. P. Tighe.

Registration of Indentures.—Doris Elizabeth Colman, Tasmanian University Junior Public Certificate, 5th February, 1918, was presented, also her indentures to Mr. H. Fennell for four years from 1st day of March, 1918. Resolved that the indentures be registered upon payment of the usual fee.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Mr. Percy Ash having sent a letter complying with section 9 of "The Pharmacy Act 1910," a certificate for the year 1918 had been issued to him. Action was confirmed. It was resolved that in the new register now being prepared the names of all past chemists be included.

Poisons Act Regulations.—A letter from the Chief Secretary, dated 18th February, was received intimating that the amendment to the regulations concerning "Morphine and its Salts" had been approved by the Governor-in-Council. It was noted the amendment had been gazetted on the 19th February.

License Fees.—A letter was received from the Auditor-General, dated 15th March, intimating that all fees received by the Board under the Act are payable to the Treasurer. Registrar was instructed to write to the Chief Secretary forwarding a copy of the Auditor-General's letter and applying for a grant of £100 to enable the Board to administer the Act.

Administration.—Registrar read his report of his recent visit to Launceston, and in the report recommended that warning notices be advertised in the Hobart and Launceston newspapers. The idea of advertising in all Tasmanian papers was approved, but it was decided to await the Chief Secretary's reply to the letter referred to above.

Legal.—A report of police court proceedings under the Victorian Poisons Act was tabled.

Sale of Poisons.—Letters were received from several firms with regard to the sale of poisons. Registrar's reply to one firm intimating that the Board expected the regulations to be carried out was approved, and it was resolved that the firm be advised to that effect. Registrar was instructed to say, in reply to another firm, that if "Carbolacene" contained poison (and the onus of proving that it did not rested with them), the Act and Regulations must be complied with, also to point out that drums and tins containing more than two quarts were not affected by the Act, but that the Board did not think that "Blockettes" came within the scope of the Act.

Licences.—It was noted that G. E. Harrison's application was still incomplete. Resolved to

grant the application to J. C. K. Williams, Beaconsfield, for a licence notwithstanding the fact that the certificates accompanying the application were dated 1916.

Pharmacy Act.—Registrar was instructed to remind certain shopkeepers at Evandale that there was an "Open Pharmacy" within two miles of their shops. Two cases of alleged breach of Pharmacy Act in Launceston were reported.

Papers Tabled. — Pharmaceutical lists of Queensland and New South Wales; Preliminary and Final Examinations, Victoria, 1918.

Finance.—Accounts amounting to £9/12/3 were passed for payment.

P. D. L.

Meeting of Directors.

The Directors met at Melbourne on March 27.

Present.—The President (Mr. F. Buckhurst), in the chair, and Messrs. Francis, Gulliver, Malyon, Rankin and White. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. Mewkill and Sayer.

Correspondence inwards and outwards was read and dealt with.

Alleged Short Change Given.—A communication was received from the Brisbane branch intimating that a member of the company had been summoned on a charge of having given short change to a customer. The local branch thought that, in the interests of chemists and traders generally, the case should be defended, and asked for the necessary authorisation. The chairman said that he had given instructions to the Brisbane branch to defend the case. A telegram was subsequently received stating that the chemist had been able to prove that he handed the customer the correct change, and the case was therefore dismissed. Messrs. Atthow and McGregor, solicitors for the P.D.L., had charge of the case, further particulars of which would be forwarded by mail. It was resolved that the chairman's action in regard to this matter be endorsed.

Sale of Brandy to a Hospital.—A country member wrote asking whether he was justified in selling brandy to a private hospital, the proprietor of which was in the custom of sending a special messenger to the chemist stating that the spirit was required to be used as a stimulant after operations. He wished to know whether under the Licensing Act he was legally entitled to sell the brandy and charge it to the hospital. The chairman said that the matter had been submitted to the company's solicitor for opinion, and a reply was received stating that the Licensing Act would not apply to such a sale provided the chemist was able to prove that the liquor was *bona fide* sold for medicinal purposes only. This information was forwarded to the chemist, who was warned to be extremely careful in making full inquiries regarding the proposed use of the spirit, and advising him for his own protection to enter such sale in a special book. If he had any doubt regarding the medicinal use of the spirit he should certainly not supply it.

Legal Advice.—A country pharmacist wrote asking for legal opinion as to the liability of his landlord in regard to a floor of his pharmacy which was in very bad repair. He asked if, in the case of an accident happening, the landlord would be responsible. The solicitor advised that, assuming the tenancy was merely one of use and occupation at a specified rent without any written agreement it was clear that the occupier and not the landlord would be liable for any injury sustained by a stranger in consequence of the want of repair. In the absence of any agreement there was no legal obligation on the landlord to do repairs of any kind unless, perhaps, where a structural defect amounted to a nuisance, or where the premises were let in a ruinous state to the landlord's knowledge.

Commissions for Pharmacists.—A communication was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of W.A. stating that pharmacists in the A.I.F. abroad were complaining of their status and the absence of commissioned rank. The Council was of the opinion that representations should be made by all the Australian societies to the effect that commissions should be granted to all qualified pharmacists undertaking pharmaceutical work in connection with the A.A.M.C. After careful consideration it was resolved to reply that no good object would be served by re-opening the matter at the present juncture, as inquiries, which had been made, indicated that the Defence Department would certainly not grant any request for commissioned rank for all pharmacists. It was thought advisable to allow the matter to remain in abeyance until the return of General Fetherston and Major Cossar. In the meantime no doubt the granting of 21 commissions to pharmacists on active service abroad would remove a good deal of the cause for complaint.

Wages Board.—The chairman furnished a report regarding the decisions arrived at at the meeting of the Wages Board held on the previous evening, when the amount to be paid to unregistered assistants had been fixed at £2/10/- per week for persons 21 years of age up to £3 12/6 for assistants 25 years and over. The rates for registered assistants had not yet been dealt with.

Title of "Chemist."—The chairman said that he had been asked to attend a conference with the Australian Chemical Institute as one of the representatives of the Pharmacy Board. One of the items for discussion was the title of "Chemist." He would be glad to know what the feeling of the Directors was in regard to the matter. A general discussion ensued, in the course of which the whole of the Directors expressed the opinion that it would be impracticable to relinquish this title, which was universally used by the public to designate a pharmaceutical chemist.

Commission.—A statement of account of insurances placed with the Melbourne Fire Office by pharmacists was laid on the table, together with a cheque for £25/2/2 in payment of commission thereon.

Finance.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement showing a credit balance of £183/4/9.

The meeting then adjourned.

Legal.

Sale of Emmenagogue Pills.

Prosecution under Victorian Poisons Act.

At the District Court, Melbourne, on March 25, before Mr. Geo. Jones, J.P., and Mr. Edwards, J.P., Francis Longmore and Carlisle Francis Longmore, trading as Francis Longmore and Co., at 185 Bourke-street, Melbourne, were charged, that on February 15, 1918, on a sale of a poison specified in the first part of the Second Schedule of the Poisons Act 1915, to wit, a preparation of Ergot, they did not make an entry of such sale specifying the poison and the quantity thereof, and the particulars of the purchaser's name, place of abode, and occupation, and the purpose for which such poison was required or stated to be required, together with the day of the month and year of such sale, in a book to be kept by the Vendor for that purpose, contrary to the provisions of Section 8 of the Poisons Act 1915.

There was a second charge in relation to the sale of similar pills on February 18, which were sold without being labelled "Poison," as required by Section 7 of the Poisons Act 1915.

Mr. W. E. Pearcey appeared for the informant (C. L. Butchers, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria), and Mr. C. H. A. Eager, instructed by Messrs. Farmer and Farmer, for the defendants.

Mr. F. Longmore, Senior, on being called, pleaded not guilty to the first charge.

Mr. Pearcey explained the provisions of the Poisons Act, and emphasised the necessity of pharmacists exercising scrupulous care to carry out the requirements of the Act. The sale of poisons was restricted to qualified persons, who were expected to know and observe the provisions of the Poisons Act. In this case, an assistant at Mr. Longmore's pharmacy sold pills containing Ergot to a person unknown to him and neglected to make the required entry in the Poisons Book. An offence was, therefore, committed under Section 8 of the Act, the penalty of which was a fine not exceeding £10.

Mr. Eager asked if Mr. Carlisle F. Longmore's name might be withdrawn from the information, as he took no active part in the business.

Mr. Pearcey said he had no objection to this. The charge was against the firm, and Mr. Longmore, Junior, had been included because he was one of the partners.

Geo. E. Bate, inspector, said he went to the pharmacy of F. Longmore and Co., Bourke-street, Melbourne, on February 15, and asked the assistant behind the counter for some of Parke, Davis and Co.'s improved Emmenagogue Pills. He waited for ten minutes, when the assistant returned with a box in his hands and said, "Here are your pills." Witness said: "How much?" The assistant replied, "Sixpence." Witness tendered 2/-, and received 1/6 change. He produced the box of pills, which he had previously marked for identification. He subsequently handed the pills to the Government Analyst in the same condition as he received them.

To Mr. Eager: He asked for Parke, Davis and Co.'s Improved Emmenagogue Pills. He understood the meaning of the word emmenagogue. There were a fair number of assistants in the shop when he made the purchase. He did not know the name of the assistant who sold the pills.

Charles Leslie Butchers, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, said he was the informant in the case. He instructed the previous witness to purchase the pills. He produced the pharmaceutical register and a copy of the certificate of registration of the firm. The box of pills had been analysed by Mr. Price, the Government Medical Legal Analyst, who reported that they contained Ergot, aloes, ferrous sulphate, and a volatile oil indicating Savin.

To Mr. Eager: The Board instructed witness to have inquiries made in consequence of a report received from the Health Department. Emmenagogue Pills were frequently used for a legitimate purpose, and their sale as such was not questioned.

Mr. Eager said that Mr. Longmore, Senr., could not be held liable for an offence committed by one of his assistants, as he had given specific instructions that the provisions of the Poisons Act must be observed. Defendant was a Justice of the Peace, and had been in business for over 40 years. Counsel quoted cases in support of his contention that Mr. Longmore was not liable. He further contended that the pills were a patent medicine, and as such were exempt from the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Jones, J.P.: We know there is a distinction between a "patent" and a "proprietary" medicine.

Mr. Eager said that the sale of emmenagogue pills was legitimate. They were often sold for moral purposes. He asked the bench not to record a conviction, in view of the extreme odium which would be caused to defendant.

Francis Longmore said he carried on business as a pharmaceutical chemist at 185 Bourke-street. He knew nothing about the sale of the pills until he received the summons. He did not know now who the seller was. He gave instructions to his staff to be careful to observe the Poisons Act. After reading a report in the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* three or four months ago, he told his employees they must be cautious. He had a prominent notice posted on the wall of the dispensary, a true copy of which he produced. (This evidence was taken subject to objection). Amongst other things, this notice contained the words: "Absolutely respect the law in regard to the sale of poisons." This notice was posted where all employees could see it. He was not in the dis-

pensary portion of the shop at the time the pills were sold. P., D. & Co.'s Emmenagogue Pills were used for regulating women, and only for that purpose. They were a proprietary preparation.

To Mr. Pearcey: He had been in business since 1891, and was familiar with the Poisons Act. It was the duty of the assistant who sold the pills to have entered them in the Poisons Book. He did not sell a great many of these pills. He did not know now who the assistant was who sold the pills, and consequently he could not say that he had notified this particular employee to be careful. He notified all the assistants generally. The notice had been posted up in the dispensary for the last two years. He did not think the pills could be used for improper purposes. He knew the difference between a patent and a proprietary medicine. It was sometimes hard to judge which was which.

To Mr. Eager: The quantity of pills sold could not be used improperly. He told all his assistants, including those who served behind the counter, to be careful not to break the Poisons Act. When he saw the article in the *Journal of Pharmacy* some three months ago, he gave it to the head man of his staff to hand round to all his employees to read. (Mr. Pearcey objected to this evidence). Apart from this general warning, he repeatedly told his assistants to be cautious. (Evidence taken subject to objection).

Mr. Pearcey, replying on the points of law raised by Mr. Eager, said there could be no question that the pills were a proprietary medicine. It had been decided that a Patent Medicine was a patent under the Great Seal. So far as the other point was concerned, namely, that Mr. Longmore himself was not liable for servants' misdemeanours, the Poisons Act (Section 26) explicitly made the proprietors of the business liable.

Mr. Jones, J.P., said the bench found the case proved. The offence was a serious one, and defendant would be fined £5, with £2 12s. 6d. costs. A stay of proceedings for ten days was granted.

A second charge of not labelling pills containing ergot, purchased on February 18, with the word "Poison," was withdrawn, on payment of £2 12s. 6d. costs. Mr. Pearcey said that had the Board been able to ascertain the name of the actual seller, proceedings would have been taken against him. In view of the fine in the first case, and the undertaking to pay the costs, the second case would be withdrawn. Mr. Jones, J.P., said he would consent to the withdrawal, but it must not be thought that the bench regarded the offence lightly. Chemists must be scrupulous to observe the Act. If they neglected to label an article "Poison," or failed to put it in a special bottle when required to do so, then they must accept the consequences. In this case the assistant had put a label on the box with the name and address of the seller. That was in his favour. A few weeks ago a chemist had been convicted for selling these pills in a box which contained no label at all. As the matter had now been ventilated publicly, the Bench would agree to the withdrawal of the second case.

War Notes.

Males of Military Age in Australia.

Tabulated List.

On 15th September, 1915, a War Census was taken throughout Australia. Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician, has just published an exhaustive report (pp. 196) dealing comprehensively with the information furnished as the result of that Census. Included in the report are particulars of males of military age in Australia, tabulated under 71 occupations. Division III. of this tabulation contains the figures relating to those engaged in occupations affecting the health of the community. Division IV. relates to those engaged in scientific occupations. The figures are interesting, and we reprint them hereunder:—

Occupation.	Males 18 to 59 Last Birthday.			
	Of Enemy Birthplace.	Of Enemy Parentage but not Enemy Birthplace.	Of neither Enemy Birthplace nor Enemy Parentage.	Total.
III. Health.				
Medicinal Practitioner ...	28	63	2,283	2,374
Medical Student	3	35	743	781
Dentist	10	63	2,666	2,739
Pharmaceutical Chemist ..	15	47	2,485	2,547
Male Nurse, Hospital Orderly, etc.	7	39	1,852	1,898
Veterinary Surgeon	1	4	264	269
IV. Science.				
Analytical Chemist	5	9	298	312
Assayer, Metallurgist ..	2	14	552	568
Scientific and Surgical Instrument Maker	24	26	624	674
Manufacturing Chemist ..	7	8	664	679

The most surprising feature of the figures is that there were more chemists of military age than doctors. It is difficult to explain this in view of the much greater number of medical men on the various registers. It is gratifying that there were only 15 pharmacists of enemy birthplace in the whole of Australia. Even the number of enemy parentage is small when compared with the total figures.

Presentation of Motor Bacteriological Laboratory to the British War Office.

The ever-growing employment of bacteriological methods in medical and surgical treatment calls for increased facilities for the application of bacteriological technique in connection with the sick and wounded in the present war. The necessity of providing some means of applying bacteriological tests in emergency conditions has led Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, the founder of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research and of several other scientific research institutions to present to the War Office for the use of the

British Army Medical Department a completely equipped motor bacteriological laboratory.

The formal presentation of the laboratory to the War Office has recently taken place. There were present Brigadier-General Sir H. C. L. Holden, K.C.B., F.R.S., from the Ministry of Munitions, also Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Stanistreet, C.M.G., Assistant Director-General A.M.S., and Major Smallman, representing the War Office. Deputy Surgeon-General D. J. P. McNab, of the Admiralty, Surgeon-General Sir M. W. H. Russell, K.C.M.G., A.M.S., of the War Office, and Sir Frederick Treves, G.C.V.O., wrote referring in appreciative terms to this handsome and useful gift.

In making the presentation, Mr. George E. Pearson, addressing Colonel Stanistreet, said:—

"I regret that Mr. Wellcome is unable to be here and personally make this presentation. Unfortunately he is obliged to remain abroad, because his medical advisers will not permit him to return for the present.

"On his behalf, I have much pleasure in asking you, sir, as the representative of the War Office, to accept this motor bacteriological laboratory for the use of the Army Medical Department abroad, where I trust its varied scientific equipment may be found of special service in dealing with medical problems on the spot.

"The body of the car and its extended weather-proof annexe form a self-contained laboratory, affording a total working space of 219 square feet. A complete bacteriological equipment is supplied in thirteen strongly-made canteens so arranged that the contents are easily accessible, but securely safeguarded against damage in transit from place to place under rough and difficult conditions of transport.

"The equipment is completed by the addition of the necessary tables, incubators, microscopes, balances, autoclave, centrifuge, etc., and a water tank fitted with a suitable pump is erected on the roof of the car.

"The annexe and the bacteriological fittings, etc., are so designed that they can be readily assembled and securely packed on the accompanying three-ton chassis

"I desire gratefully to acknowledge the courtesy of the London Committee of the French Red Cross Society and of Dr. Tilmant and Professor Garstang in permitting the use of their plans and specifications."

Colonel Stanistreet then suitably expressed, on behalf of the War Office, his high appreciation of the most appropriate gift, which he was confident would be of considerable value to the Army.

The company then proceeded to inspect the equipment which, in addition to the apparatus mentioned above, includes hot chambers, pasteur oven, microtome, ice chest for water test samples, a complete electric lighting outfit, including a dynamo and accumulators, and provision for animal cages on the roof. Even the apparatus for the staff-mess and sleeping accommodation is included. The arrangements for the many thousands of accessories and for their safe storage and transport in the drawers of the canteens have been worked out with extraordinary ingenuity, so that everything is conveniently grouped and readily accessible.

The outfit, which is complete in every detail, is self-contained, and, owing to the method of construction, can be either assembled or packed for transport in about two hours.

Personal Items.

Staff Sergt. H. A. Emonson, of the 14th A.G.H., has been transferred to Palestine with a field ambulance

Staff Sergt. D. R. Long is at present attached to a field ambulance unit in Palestine.

Staff Sergt. Geo. McWilliams, late of Eaglehawk, has been ill in hospital. He has now returned to duty with the 14th A.G.H., in Egypt.

Major D. A. Cossar has cabled Mrs. Cossar that he arrived safely in New York on March 23.

Captain P. T. Hurrey, a past student of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, has again been wounded, but is remaining at duty.

Staff-Sergt. A. J. Wright, A.M.C., has re-received his discharge from the A.I.F., and has returned to Mackay, where he will join the staff of Mr. W. W. Holyoake.

Mr. Beswick, an English pharmacist, who drifted up to Queensland from New South Wales, has enlisted in the A.I.F.

Staff-Sergt. R. S Younger, writing from the Station Hospital, Ferozepore, India, on February 9th, says that he is well and in good spirits. He would like to be more actively engaged, as the pharmaceutical portion of his duties is extremely light, but he is filling in his spare time by learning to speak Hindustani. Where he is located is said to be second hottest Station in India.

Promotions.

The following promotions were notified in the Commonwealth Gazette of April 11:—

To be Honorary Lieutenants—

Warrant Officer Hubert Charles Meathrel, late No. 7 Field Ambulance, and is posted to No. 3 Australian Auxiliary Hospital.

Staff Sergeant Roy John Wilkinson, late No. 2 Light Horse Field Ambulance, and is posted to No. 2 Australian Stationary Hospital, 18th December, 1917.

Quartermasters—

Warrant Officer (now Quartermaster and Honorary Captain) Richard Pocker Wheeler should be as now shown and not as in Executive Minute 576/1916, promulgated in "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette," No. 76, dated 20th June, 1916.

Wages Boards.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Masters and Assistants Confer—New Agreement Ratified.

As the result of the efforts of the Association of Master Pharmacists, a conference was held with representatives of the Shop Assistants' Federation, at which the new log of claims submitted by the chemists' section was discussed. After deliberating in the matter for some time, the conference came to an agreement based on the following lines:—

Hours.—48 per week. Not more than 11 hours to be worked in one day. Clause re time of commencing and ceasing work struck out.

Wages.—Unregistered Assistant—

At 14 years of age	15/6
„ 15 „ „	20/-
„ 16 „ „	27/6
„ 17 „ „	40/-
„ 18 „ „	50/-
„ 19 „ „	63/-
„ 20 „ „	67/6

The above rates are for male assistants. For females, 20 per cent. less.

Manager in charge of a shop	£5	9	0	per week
Registered Assistants	3	16	6	„
Apprenticed Assistant	2	1	0	„
Chief Assistant	4	2	6	„

Relievers, 25 per cent. extra.

Minimum wage for employee over 21, £2/15/6 per week.

Casual Employees.—Time and a quarter.

Broken Time.—As in old award.

Overtime.—Time and a quarter based on the wages actually received on the 48 hours basis.

Sundays and Holidays.—Time and a quarter.

Meal Hours.—One hour to be allowed for each meal.

Proportion.—One apprentice or improver to one other assistant. (Employers engaged in the business reckoned as assistants.)

Preference to Unionists is conceded, other things being equal.

General.—One week's notice may be given by either side to terminate the engagement. Employer on request must give employee a certificate in writing stating length of service and position held. Wages are to be paid on Wednesday or Thursday, and shall include the day of payment, and shall be exclusive of any bonus or commission. Where an assistant resides on the premises a daily time for ceasing work must be specified, and the employee shall be deemed to have worked up to that time each day. If the assistant is required to answer the night bell dwelling accommodation shall be free, otherwise not more than 10/- a week shall be charged. The award applies throughout New South Wales, excepting the county of Yancowinna.

Employees' Representatives Resign.

At the meeting of the Board held on March 20, the following wages were fixed for unregistered assistants:—

Up to 21 years of age	£2	10	0	per week
„ 22 „	2	15	0	„
„ 23 „	3	0	0	„
„ 24 „	3	5	0	„
„ 25 years and over	3	12	6	„

Subsequent to this determination the employees' representatives (Messrs. Huntsman, Morrison and Morgan) forwarded their resignation to the Secretary for Labour. In the meantime the Board stands adjourned pending the appointment of three fresh representatives of the employees.

VICTORIA.

Grocers' Wages Boards.

This Board has been sitting for several months. It has reduced the weekly hours from 50 to 48, and has fixed the hours for ceasing work on Fridays at 9 p.m. Wages for managers have been fixed at £4 a week. Assistants' wages range from £2/15/- to £3/5/- a week, according to age. Improvers starting at the age of 15 are to get 12/6 a week, rising to £2/10/- when they attain the age of 20. Some concern is felt in grocery circles at the probable effect of the award. It is stated that in the metropolitan area there are 809 grocery shops which employ no labour and 700 which employ labour. The non-employing section therefore derives considerable benefit from the effects of higher wages. Those who employ labour are penalised more and more as wages increase. Fear is expressed that many of the smaller shops which are run by the proprietors without assistants will be able to undercut those who have to pay Wages Board rates. This is a problem which the assistants on the Board will have to face. Master grocers contend that the higher wages, combined with reduced working hours, will lead to unemployment, and are urging the assistants in their own interests not to be too immoderate in their demands. The Grocers' Association has asked the Minister for Labour to receive a deputation for the purpose of requesting the Government—

"To fix stated hours for opening and closing of grocers' shops.

"To classify all shops stocking groceries as grocers, and compel them to observe grocers' hours and the conditions fixed by the Grocers' Wages Board determination."

Grocers' and Chemists' Wages.

The Minister for Labour (Mr. Lawson) informed a deputation from the Grocers' Association of Victoria that he would look into the question of the alleged unfair competition on the part of shopkeepers who sold grocery lines after ordinary trading hours. On the following day "Chemicus" wrote to the *Argus* urging that chemists should protest against grocers selling

medicines. He pointed out that a grave public danger existed in untrained men being allowed to handle drugs and chemicals. Mr. J. N. Williams, secretary of the Grocers' Association, replied on April 13:—

"According to the latest official figures, the 'specially trained' employees in the chemists' calling are paid as follows:—Males, 296 under 21 years, average wage 11/9; 252 over 21 years, average wage 65/1; totalling 548, with an average wage of 36/3. Females: 52 under 21 years, average wage 11/8; 71 over 21, average wage 31/2; total employees 671, with an average wage of 33/10. In chemists' shops there are only 252 adult males employed compared with 419 juniors and females, or 37.5 per cent. of adult males to 62.5 per cent. of juniors and females. In grocers' shops 1424 adult males are employed, compared with 655 juniors, or 68.1 per cent. of adult males to 31.8 per cent. of juniors and females. Grocers' employees, averaging juniors and seniors, draw £2 6s. 4d. per week, as compared with 33s. 10d. for chemists."

"Chemicus's suggestion that grocers should not be allowed to sell their lines is rather inopportune, in view of an article appearing in the February issue of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, which is published in Melbourne. The writer claims to be one of the younger school of pharmacists, educated in a leading city shop, and states that he stocks tobacco, pipes and smokers' sundries, the latter bringing in 100 per cent. profit on cost; jewellery, watches, and E.P. ware, with an average profit on jewellery of 75 per cent. He puts in stocks of music, and accepts agencies for life and fire insurance companies, lighting systems, and motor-cars and accessories. Some of the latter, he admits, were not a success. He gives the following as an example of one morning's work:—Sales, chemistry 8/6, jewellery and sundries £5 5s., commissions due on premiums collected 15s., transactions totalling 14s. He goes on—'I reckon that the profit on the chemistry sales is 5s., the jewellery sales 30s., and the commission 15s., equalling a gross profit for the half-day of £2 10s.' He claims to sell benzine and other oils in five and ten case lots, and follows the admission up with a list of outside lines, which he and his fellow chemists should order. This list runs into a full column of small print in the *Chemist and Druggist*. If the granting of our request for the same treatment for all citizens is to reduce the chemist to the grocers' financial level, we can quite understand 'Chemicus's' feeling of dismay at our exposure of the position."

Mr. W. G. Piper, Editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*, replied on April 15, pointing out that the article referred to did not apply to the metropolitan district, but to a small country town where the writer had to look round for suitable side lines and agencies. Mr. Piper said: "The figures quoted as 'the latest official figures,' are not those presented to Parliament by the Minister for Labour, on the motion for the appointment of a Chemists' Wages Board. These latter figures had, no doubt, been compiled with due official responsibility, and where the other figures differ therefrom they need examination. The Minister in August stated in the Legislative Assembly that the wages paid to males under 21 employed by chemists averaged 15/10, over 21, average 73/3, against 11/9 and 65/1, quoted by Mr. Williams. Other discrepancies occur in the figures for females. The large proportion of adult males engaged in grocers' shops shows that the grocers are not training their fair share of juniors, which, perhaps, is a good thing. But this fact alone shows that no argument can be based on the figures quoted. The whole letter is irrelevant to the question whether chemists do stock 'groceries.' If the association refers to infants' foods, these were introduced by the chemist before the grocer ever thought of handling them, and they have remained a chemist's line ever since. It is the grocer who has annexed chemists' lines—the chemist does not steal from the grocer."

Mr. Williams replied the following day: "I am not seriously concerned with the doings of a country chemist who trades in outside lines, but when he is allowed two and a half pages in a city journal to urge his fellow-chemists to stock a huge list of grocers' and other traders' lines, which are set out in detail, the position becomes so much more serious that I have this day brought the article under the notice of the Factories and Shops Department, and requested that steps be taken to prevent the wholesale evasion of the State laws which is suggested.

"In the *Argus* yesterday I quoted the latest official figures for grocers and chemists' employees, showing that the former pay an average weekly wage of 46s. 4d., as compared with 33s. 10d. paid by chemists. The figures appear on pages 14 and 18 of the last report issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories, and the next annual set of figures will not be available until July. Mr. Piper has unfairly substituted a set of figures which apply to a limited section of his trade's employees, and does not include the rates paid to over 200 messenger boys who are not being taught the trade, though doubtless they are very useful in handling the 'outside lines' which the chemists do so well with.

"Grocers are not permitted to employ one temporary message boy unless they have two men at £3 per week in addition to the employer, and object to the chemists being allowed to handle their lines with cheap juvenile labour after the law compels grocers to close."

Two other letters were published on the same day—one from "Unanimity," who complained of the sale of photographic supplies, toilet articles, tonic wines, etc., after 6 p.m. on week days and on Sundays, and the other from "Pharmacist," who drew attention to the large sale of certain B.P. drugs by grocers.

[At this stage the Editor closed the correspondence.]

Board for Manufacturing Chemists.

A deputation of employees engaged in manufacturing chemicals and proprietary medicines waited upon the Minister of Labour (Mr. H. W.

Lawson) on April 10 with a request for a special board to cover persons employed as manufacturing chemists. The Minister replied that he was now collecting information as to the number of employes in the business, their rates of pay, and the number of hours worked. If the information collected justified his taking action, he would submit a motion in the Legislative Assembly for a wages board as desired.

Formulary.

Compound Calomel Powders.

Calomel	3 gr.
Podophyllin	1 gr.
Sodium bicarbonate	6 gr.

Mix intimately and make into 12 powders. Extremely useful in the treatment of "biliousness" and jaundice. One powder every 4 hours.

Nervous Flatulence.

Sodium bromide	1½ dr.
Strontium bromide	1½ dr.
Willow charcoal	1 dr.
Tincture of ginger	4 fl. dr.
Cinnamon water, to make	6 fl. oz.

One tablespoonful directly after each meal.

B.I.P.

This paste, known as "bip," or "bipp," is extensively used on the western front, particularly by British surgeons, who swear by it. It is applied to all sorts of abcesses, infected wounds, ulcers and running sores.

Bismuth subnitrate	½ oz.
Iodoform	1 oz.
Petrolatum, liquid	to make a thin paste

Inhalant for Whooping Cough.

Eucalyptol, Methyl salicylate, Creosote — of each 2 fl. dr.

Placed in a saucer on a warm radiator the vapours quickly permeate the atmosphere and afford relief to the afflicted person.

Antiseptic Inhalant.

Menthol	30 gr.
Camphor	20 gr.
Eucalyptol	30 drops
Compound tincture of benzoin, to make	1 fl. oz.

A teaspoonful of the above thrown on the surface of a pan of boiling water and the vapours inhaled affords pleasant relief in the majority of chest colds.

Cough Tablets.

Creosote	1 min.
Eucalyptol	½ min.
Strychnine sulphate	1/60 gr.
Terpin hydrate	2 gr.

In the search for a good cough tablet with no narcotic present, the foregoing has proven most satisfactory. It is used particularly in the treatment of chronic coughs. Dose: One or two tablets every 4 hours.

Elixir of Thyme.

Fluid extract of thymus vulgaris	2 fl. oz.
Strontium bromide	1 oz.
Tincture of belladonna	4 fl. dr.
Spirit of chloroform	4 fl. dr.
Glycerin	2 fl. oz.
Elixir of orange, to make	1 pt.

Mix and dispense with a shake well label. A half to a full teaspoonful is given in the treatment of pertussis, according to the age of the child and the severity of the attack.

Nursery Hair Lotion.

Larkspur seed	2 oz.
Sodium carbonate	1½ dr.
Water	8 fl. oz.

Boil together 5 minutes, and when cool strain and add:

Alcohol	6 fl. oz.
Perfumed water, to make	1 pt.

This is a cheap but very excellent nit killer.

Label Adhesive.

Fish glue	5 lb.
Glucose, Water, Denatured alcohol	of each 2½ lb.

Heat the water to boiling and stir in the glue, glucose and alcohol. Add a few drops of carbolic acid to prevent decomposition, and thin down with water to the desired consistency.

From the "American Druggist."

Personal & Business.

Properly authenticated paragraphs, preferably sent by the persons interested, are inserted under this heading.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Ainsworth, formerly manager of the Kogarah Pharmacy, has opened a new pharmacy at Rockdale.

Mr. Winning, of Croydon, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. Dunbar, formerly assistant to Mr. H. J. Parker, of William-street.

Mr. D. G. Patchell, from Victoria, who bought out Mr. Curtis, of Mosman, is said to be making a success of his new venture.

Mr. Gillies, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. M. Dryen, who has recently qualified. Report says that Mr. Gillies is about to study medicine.

The Australian Drug Company had an exhibit of dental goods at the recent Congress, held at the Royal Society's Rooms on April 4th. The accommodation afforded was not sufficient to do justice to the exhibits.

Arthur Christian ("Trilby"), well known to pharmacist cricketers of Victoria who have visited Sydney, is at the front doing his bit in France. He is said to make a fine soldier, and dearly loves a raid. If he is not killed it will not be for want of trying.

Mr. L. A. Wilkinson, pharmacist, of Queen-street, Brisbane, is on a visit to Sydney. It is rumoured that Mr. Wilkinson intends to remodel his pharmacy on the very best and

most up-to-date lines, and aspires to make his place of business the finest pharmacy in the Southern Hemisphere.

Mr. Eric Elliott, manager of the Brisbane branch of Elliott Brothers Ltd., is on a visit to Sydney, combining business with pleasure. He reports that business is in a very flourishing condition in the northern State, and pharmacists have every reason to be satisfied with the prospects before the country.

Mr. J. Fitzsimmons, who for many years had charge of the horses of Elliott Brothers Limited, died recently from appendicitis. Mr. Fitzsimmons went to Egypt with a draft of remounts as a member of the Army Veterinary Corps, and on April 6th a cable was received from Egypt that he had died quite suddenly.

Mr. Charles Butcher, in charge of the chemists' specialties department of Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd., has been in Jenner Private Hospital for some weeks, and has had to undergo operative treatment, under an eminent Sydney surgeon. The operation appears to have been successful, and Mr. Butcher hopes to be back again at his post in a short time.

The War Loan has been liberally subscribed to by members of the medical profession and by pharmacists. The wholesale trade have done their share, and have given their employees great facilities of forestalling their earnings for investment in the loan. Over £4000 was taken up by the employees of Elliott Brothers Limited. In former loans, large sums were in a like manner contributed.

Mr. F. Toohey, formerly dispenser to the Sydney United Friendly Societies' Dispensary, Waverley Branch, has opened a pharmacy at 14a Cowper-street, Waverley. On the strength of his having passed through the pharmacy course at the Sydney University, Mr. Toohey advertises by circular that he is "A graduate of the Sydney University." This has caused some resentment among pharmacists in Sydney.

Mr. T. S. Loney finds that retirement to a country life at Minto suits him well. In spite of the distance he is a very regular attendant at all the meetings of the Board and the Council, and takes a prominent part in the proceedings. He is looked upon as the "Grand Old Man" of pharmacy in New South Wales, and he is especially kind and considerate to students who come before him for their Final Examination.

Renovated Pharmacies are met with in all directions round Sydney. One of the latest is the pharmacy of Mr. Thomas Williams, of Newtown-road, Newtown. Mr. Williams is an old identity in Sydney. He came out in 1880, and was manager for Mr. Felmingham, in King-street, for some time. He opened in business in Newtown in 1882, and has been in the same shop ever since. The renovated shop, with handsome metal front and fine cedar fittings, together with lavish and effective arrangement of mirrors, has a very fine appearance.

Mr. Alex. M. Peters, who has been chief dispenser to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, for 36 years, has recently retired, and has been succeeded by Mr. C. K. Probert, who has been his chief assistant for about 20 years. On his retirement, the Directors made Mr. Peters a very handsome retiring allowance, and the staff of the hospital presented him with a purse of sovereigns. Mr. Peters was the first dispenser to this hospital on its opening, and formerly was chief dispenser to a Victorian hospital; it is said that he does not intend to be idle, but probably will take up relieving work.

Durno's Pharmacy has been removed a few doors further north in Pitt-street. The new shop is handsomely furnished on the most modern lines, and the window is one of the latest designs for effective window display. This pharmacy is now under the charge of Mr. John Duncan, F.C.S., who is one of the most progressive and capable pharmacists in Sydney. He is fully alive to the needs of pharmacists, and has done good work on the Board of Pharmacy and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. He strongly believes in pharmaceutical reform, and may be relied upon to lend his counsel and aid in every movement for the betterment of pharmacists.

VICTORIA.

Mr. H. D. Keig is relieving at the Melbourne Hospital.

Mr. Wm. Bell is assisting Mr. McMullen, of Horsham.

Miss Ruby Cruise is assisting Mrs. M. Bignell, of Carlton.

Mr. W. L. Treen has gone to the Geelong U.F.S. Dispensary.

Miss H. E. Jacobson is relieving at the Canterbury Dispensary.

Mr. H. J. Murray is relieving Mr. F. W. Bloore, of Warrnambool.

Mr. J. A. Kay has been relieving Mr. H. H. Clarkson, of Brunswick.

Mr. W. Berkley has accepted a position at the Clifton Hill Dispensary.

Mr. R. A. Smith is at the late C. L. Bourdic's Pharmacy, Spencer-street.

Miss Ida Williams has been relieving at Mr. W. D. Williams' Pharmacy, Caulfield.

Mr. D. Shaw is relieving at Mr. Bissetts, Kew, and goes on to Mr. Fred. Lee, Prahran.

Miss Mary Moorhead has been relieving Mr. F. G. Hiscock, of Bacchus Marsh, during the month.

Mr. R. J. Roche has been relieving at Mr. G. T. Le Couteur's, Glenferrie, and is now with Mr. D. B. Reid, Moonee Ponds.

Mr. A. B. Clemence, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. C. J. Sayle, has accepted a position at Blake's Pharmacy, Flinders-street.

Mr. H. C. Bray has been relieving Mr. S. E. Turner, of Auburn, who was suffering from a nervous breakdown, but is now much better, and able to take up his work at the College again.

Mr. Herbert L. Hastings, Stawell, who has been on a visit to Colombo to see his parents, returned to Melbourne on April 15, and has resumed the management of his pharmacy at Stawell.

Mr. F. G. Chamberlain has been relieving Mr. G. H. Flack, of Oakleigh, and Mr. Couve, of Dandenong. He goes on to Achary's Pharmacy, Northcote, to relieve Mr A. L. McNeel, for a few weeks.

Mr. H. G. Varker, who was registered in New South Wales in November, 1912, is representing Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. in Melbourne and suburbs, in place of Mr. S. A. Burrows, who recently went into business on his own account.

Mr. John Champion, Melbourne, visited Adelaide during Easter week, with a team of Inter-State bowlers. Mr. Champion took advantage of the opportunity to call upon Mr. H. V. Moore, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Masonic.—Mr. Chas. E. Towl, Melbourne, was accorded further Grand Lodge honours at the annual installation of the Grand Master on March 20. In recognition of R.W. Bro. Towl's earnest work in the interests of the craft, the Grand Master conferred upon him the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden.

Burglaries. — Messrs. Simpson and Davenport, chemists, Collins-street, Melbourne, were broken into by thieves on March 19. An examination of the premises showed that the cash register had been broken open with a jemmy, and £7 in silver and copper had been extracted. Mr. T. A. C. Sayle, chemist, of Black Rock, had his pharmacy broken into on March 25. Some chloral hydrate, morphia, and cocaine were stolen. It is thought that a slave to morphia and such like drugs was the thief, as money in the shop had not been taken. A few weeks ago a similar theft was committed. Hearing an unusual noise at his shop door at 3 a.m. on April 1, T. B. Jones, chemist, 164 Gertrude-street, Fitzroy, hurried downstairs with a light, when the noise suddenly ceased. He then found the front door open, the Yale lock having been broken off. Nothing was missed from the shop. From the cash register of R. J. Poulton, chemist, Bourke-street, on April 1, about £2 was taken. During the same night the front door of Messrs. Francis and Co., chemists, Collins-street, was burst open with a jemmy, but nothing was stolen.

QUEENSLAND.

Mr. Ruddy, of Gayndah, has been on a visit to Brisbane.

Mr. M. B. Barnard is managing for Mr. W. H. Brown, of Wynnum.

Mr. A. J. Brown is acting as relieving dispenser in H.M. Gaol, South Brisbane.

Mr. L. Scowen is relieving Mr. Ruddy, of Gayndah, while he is away on holiday.

Mr. R. De V. O'Reilly is now engaged in Mr. L. A. Wilkinson's pharmacy, Brisbane.

Mr. Whitman, of Cloncurry, has passed through Brisbane on his return home, after a prolonged holiday in Sydney.

Mr. J. Lloyd Simmonds, late A.I.F., has purchased the branch business carried on by Mr. W. J. R. Trouton, at Kelvin-grove, Brisbane.

Mr. Evan James is acting as locum for Messrs. James Saunders and Sons, of Roma, while Mr. Harry Saunders is away on holiday.

Mr. Angell has returned to Queensland, after spending the last two or three years in New South Wales. He has been on a visit to Maryborough, and is now in Brisbane.

Obituary.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. E. B. McLean, of Munbilla, who died on March 20th last. Mr. McLean did not take a live interest in pharmacy for many years.

Mr. E. Walsh has purchased the entire business interests of Mr. J. A. Minnis in Gympie. Mr. Walsh has had charge of Mr. Minnis' Gympie shops for the past three or four years.

The Northern Cyclone.

Since forwarding my last report, communications have been received from Mr. Sampson, of Babinda, Mr. W. H. Green, of Townsville, Mr. Roggen-Kamp, manager of Messrs. Green's business in Innisfail, from Mr. Boreham, of Ingham, and from Mr. Hardgrave, of Atherton. They all write about the awful disaster that has overtaken the north, though none of the chemists' shops in Atherton, Ingham or Innisfail suffered heavily. The damage done to property was appalling. Many settlers will have to start off from scratch again, many will be behind. The fortitude shown under the dreadful conditions experienced by men, women and children, especially the women, was admirable. One writer remarked that he was proud to live among such people, and that it was from this strain of stock that our glorious Anzacs had sprung. Mr. Sampson's pharmacy was levelled to the ground, and he will be a heavy loser. When the storm was over, Mr. Sampson gathered what could be recovered from the wreck and dispensed medicines, free of charge, to those requiring his aid. Though his own loss was heavy, he first thought of those who were reduced to the lowest ebb of distress. A Cairns paper remarked that 'Mr. Sampson has travelled a rough and rugged road in the Babinda cyclone, and when the town is rebuilt there is no doubt he will be found dispensing medicines as usual."

Business in Queensland.

As is usual after a general election, business has not been up to high-water mark during the past month. With the exception of troubles connected with the respiratory organs there has been comparatively little illness. The weather in Southern Queensland has acquired during the last few days a distinctly sharp twang, which is pleasant after the heat of summer. This change usually brings along with it an increase in business. On the whole, there is a tendency to conserve finances. It does not appear that the recent election has restored the confidence of thrifty people in the present

Labour Government, as was shown in the recent wild rush of withdrawals from the State Savings Bank. Investors in Queensland have been large purchasers of War Bonds and of War Certificates in the recent issue. This will probably have the effect of making money somewhat tight for some time to come. A comforting reflection lies in the magnificent condition of the pastoral and farming industries throughout the State.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Conry, late with M. C. Moore, Mile End, now with U.F.S. Dispensary.

Mr. Sullivan, manager for Mr. M. C. Moore, at Prospect, has been away on holidays.

Mr. D. Bowers, of Messrs. Kemp, Campbell, and Co., Sydney, is at present visiting Adelaide

Mr. F. A. Binks, of Moore and Binks, St. Peters, with his family, is spending a holiday at Henley Beach.

Mr. C. B. Secombe, manager for H. F. Stedman, of North Adelaide, has returned from a holiday at Port Victor. .

Miss Ursula Cock, daughter of Mr. T. Cock, of Moonta, now with Birks Ltd., chemists, of Rundle-street, Adelaide.

Mr. P. J. O'Reilly, late with Mr. J. P. Stevens, Rundle-street, has joined the service of J. B. Burden, of Henley Beach.

Mr. W. Holden, of Renmark, who recently had the misfortune to lose his daughter, has been on a visit to Adelaide.

Mr. M. Lester, S.A. representative of Potter and Burke, Sydney, has been to Sydney on a business trip (now returned).

Miss Ursula Cock, daughter of Mr. T. Cock, of Moonta, who recently qualified, is now with People's Pharmacy, Broken Hill.

Mr. Hodge, manager of W. H. Sowter, Pharmacy, Kadina, has been on a visit to Adelaide; also **Mr. I. Michelmore**, of Moonta.

Mr. Frayne, of Bordertown, who has been ill for some time, is now well on the road to recovery, and has also been on a visit to the city.

Mr. W. H. Chappell, of Port Lincoln, who recently returned from service abroad, has taken up duties with the firm of W. H. Skewes, chemists, Ellen-street, Port Pirie.

Registration of Firm.—Commercial Chemicals, Port Adelaide, manufacturers of Epsom Salts and other chemicals. Partners—Frank Henry Nicholls, Dunn-street, Semaphore. Commenced business 1st March, 1918. Registered 4th April, 1918.

G. M. Shetliffe and Co., Woodville, manufacturers of infants' and invalid's foods, have been registered under the Firms Acts. Partners—Gertrude Merry Shetliffe, Woodville, domestic duties; Frank Davies Shetliffe, Woodville, pharmacist.

The Standard Drug Co., late of Wromandel-place, Adelaide, advertise that they have relinquished business, and that Mr. H. Braham, who has been connected with the firm for 17 years, has secured the premises, and intends to carry on the drug business as before, under the same name.

Miss Mary Gryst, daughter of Mr. E. F. Gryst, President of the Pharmacy Board, of Semaphore-road, Exeter, had a remarkable escape from death on Friday evening, April 12th. While playing with other children on the main thoroughfare the child ran out in front of an oncoming tramcar, and although the motorman exercised great promptitude, he was unable to pull up the car until the child had gone underneath. The life-saving guards, however, proved their usefulness, and the child was rescued none the worse for her adventure beyond a bruised forehead.

Trade & Commerce.

Spirit for Perfumes.

Drawback of the full amount of Excise duty, i.e., 15 gal., may be allowed on exportation of perfumes, provided that in regard to spirit cleared under any other than Excise Tariff Item No. 11, drawback is only allowed when spirits are removed direct from Customs control to place of manufacture of the perfume, which must be under the supervision of an officer.

Australian Imports.

According to Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician, drugs and chemicals imported into Australia during the six months ended 31st December, 1917, totalled £786,482. Of this total £450,325 came from the United Kingdom, £169,467 from the United States, £35,585 from Japan, and £14,934 from British countries outside of the United Kingdom. Some comparative figures relating to the imports during the past five years are given in Mr. Knibb's latest report:

Article.	Value of Imports.				
	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	£	£	£	£	£
Insecticides, etc. ...	77,175	76,135	50,622	61,532	86,717
Medicines	305,400	334,319	323,131	339,892	391,708
Essential Oils (non-spirituous) ...	69,588	67,373	77,683	77,785	69,525
Medicinal Opium	1,434	1,281	1,812	2,618	2,043
Perfumery	122,646	136,540	130,916	158,726	163,957
Saccharin, etc. ...	1,388	1,597	1,505	5,420	3,159
Cyanide of Potassium, Sodium and Bromide	215,940	185,858	179,221	163,842	141,418
Dyes	32,829	34,287	42,447	70,290	112,449

There is not the difference in value one would expect between the 1912 and the 1916-17 figures. It is only when the quantities imported are compared that the shortage in many articles is explained. In 1912 imports of Cyanide of Potassium, Bromides, etc., totalled 5,382,293 lb.; in 1916-17, 2,631,425 lb. Saccharin, etc., 4619 lb. in 1912; 1263 lb., in 1916-17. Taking the figures as a whole, it is remarkable how the imports have been sustained. In some lines there has actually been an increase in the quantities imported, but these increases principally relate to heavy chemicals and fertilisers.

New Prices Fixed.

Orders have been issued under the War Precautions (Prices) Regulations, stating the maximum prices which may be charged for the following commodities:—

Arsenic.—Within the metropolitan areas of the five States, £60 per ton; elsewhere and interstate sales plus cost of transportation.

Caustic Soda and Soda-bicarb.—Importer to wholesaler, 2½ per cent. on landed cost, from stocks plus 5 per cent., importer to retailer 10 per cent. on landed cost, wholesaler to retailer 10 per cent. on purchase price, retailer to consumer 20 per cent. on purchase price.

Methylated Spirits.

In the Federal House of Representatives on April 11, Mr. Bayley asked the Minister for Trade and Customs whether it was a fact that methylated spirits were practically unprocurable throughout Australia at the present time, and if so, would he take steps to have sufficient methylated spirits manufactured as would enable the furniture and kindred trades to carry on? The Minister replied that there was at present a shortage of methylated spirit, which was due chiefly to the large quantities used in connection with war contracts, to which priority was given. The Australian distilleries were producing spirit to their full capacity, and it was hoped the shortage would gradually be made good. This matter was previously brought under his notice, and he had already granted permission to distil spirits for methylation at a strength lower than that prescribed by the Spirits Act of 1906, in order to afford some relief, and with the view of meeting the pressing needs of the industires concerned.

Trade Notes.

The Profit on a Cough.

By Frank Farrington.

There is good money for the druggist in other people's coughs, and this is the time to be getting it out. Cough remedies are always in fashion, and will be as long as people catch cold.

The first thing for a druggist to do, of course, is to see that he has a reliable cough medicine, the composition of which he knows, and which he is sure contains nothing harmful, a remedy he can recommend for children and for adults, one that possesses real medicinal merit.

This ought to be one made for or by the druggist himself, and certainly, if he is to spend money pushing it, it ought to be sold by no other competing store. It ought to pay a generous profit to compensate for the cost of advertising it.

It ought to be advertised with little leaflets used to slip into parcels and to put in with bills and correspondence. It should be given plenty of window displays and special attention should be paid to getting up window cards that say something worth while about the remedy. A mere price card which says, "Wilson's Cough Remedy, 25 cents," is not enough to produce results. Have a plain price tag on the goods displayed, and then use cards of large size, up to full sheets of bristol board, printing on them such inscriptions as these:—

> You Needn't Cough.
> Irritation and Inflammation
> Make You Cough.
> Wilson's Remedy Stops
> the Cause.
> Then the Cough Disappears.
> 25c and 50c.

> It Stops Coughs.
> Pretty Nearly Every Cough
> Will Yield to
> Wilson's Remedy.
> We Sell it on Our Guarantee.
> If it Doesn't Help Your Cough,
> Your Money Back.
> 25c and 50c.

People who have coughs are ready to read about anything that will help them get rid of the cough. They want to be given reasons though, rather than mere phrases like "The perfect cough remedy," "A reliable cough medicine," "It will cure your cough." In doing newspaper advertising, there is a good chance to go more into detail.

Cough syrup advertisements should tell something about the cause and cure of a cough. They have a little educational value and make people feel that the man behind the advertisement knows what he is talking about, and they put the readers in a position where they feel that they too know something about why a cough is and what it is.

Where the name of a remedy includes mention of some specific ingredient, it should be shown that that ingredient bears a definite relation to the cure of the cough, and is not a mere name.

The name of a cough remedy ought to pull as much as possible. Therefore emphasis in the way of explanation should be given to the name of the maker and its value, the name of the ingredient mentioned and its value.

The heading should be easy to grasp at a mere glance without stopping to read or being conscious of giving it any attention at all.

I feel convinced that the disagreeable cuts sometimes used in advertising remedies for coughs and colds and hay fever are not any addition to the pulling power of the publicity. They may be. I suppose it is a question for

a psychological expert. I think they smack rather too much of the cheap patent nostrums formerly advertised so plentifully in those dailies that take any kind of advertising. The druggist should perhaps be a little above that class of advertising.

Few drug store items will respond better to advertising than cough and cold remedies and the time to push them is when the weather is developing a tendency toward epidemic conditions in the way of respiratory troubles.

American Druggist.

Messrs. J. G. Ingram and Son Ltd., the London India-rubber Works, Hackney Wick, call attention to their wide range of registered Enemas, which are of guaranteed quality, and show a good profit to the retailer.

Trade Mark Applications.

Class 2.—Chemical Substances, Disinfectants, Etc.

Cyllin.—Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co. Ltd., 64 Cannon-street, London.

Pentagon Brand.—The North Australian Meat Co. Ltd., Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia.

Axona.—B. Addison Ltd., Reiby-lane, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.

Peacock Anmin-Powder (for destroying insects).—Nihon Jochugiku Kabushiki Kaisha, 1564, Minato, Kaiso Gun, Wakayama, Ken, Japan.

Iona.—Geo. S. Buckley, trading as the Crown Chemical Co., 63 City-road, South Melbourne.

Class 3.—Chemicals used in Medicine and Pharmacy.

Lyptoil.—Gill and Gordon Ltd., 13 Bridge-street, Sydney, manufacturers.

Cretonic.—Herbert H. Watson (Cretonic Chemical Co.), 178 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Gumlypta.—Gillard Gordon Ltd., 13 Bridge-street, Sydney.

Frozol-Ice (Remedy for Corns).—The Boynton Sales Co., Cann's Buildings, Carrington-street, Sydney.

Mulpirin.—H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Stomalax.—Geo. Wm. Hean, 178 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Nemolin.—Saltrates Ltd., 214 Great Portland-street, London.

Class 48.—Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Nuroderma (with signature T. J Luddy).—Applicant disclaims exclusive use of word "Nuroderma." T. J. Luddy, chemist, Edward-street, Brisbane.

Nettine.—Crease Ltd., 105 Wickham-street, Fortitude Valley, Brisbane.

Crystolis.—International Laboratories Inc., Binghampton, Broome, New York, U.S.A.

Frederick Stearns and Co., Detroit and Sydney, have applied for the registration of a trade mark of fluted design, to be applied to the goods by embossing or moulding same on the outer surface of the containing jar.

Market Reports.

Messrs. Elliott Brothers Limited, Sydney, in their April market report, state:—Business during March has been remarkably good. There have been an unusual number of visitors, both from the country districts and from other States.

Camphor has risen. Sydney price for block, bell or flowers is now 5s. per lb., and all preparations containing camphor have risen in proportion.

Castor Oil.—Tasteless is now 2s. 3d. per lb., 2s. 1d. by the winchester, and 1s. 10d. per lb. by the 4-gallon tin. Large orders have to be cut down. East Indian Castor Oil is now 10s. per gal. This oil is the only lubricant suitable for aviation machinery.

Bottled castor oil has risen with the cost of oil.

Oil Origani red has risen to 9d. per oz., or 10s. per lb.; white is 14s. per lb.

Strychnia.—Price now in Sydney 11s. per oz.; sulphate and hydrochlorate 9s. 6d. per oz. (Strychnine subsequently rose to 17s. 6d. per oz. in the wholesale market.—Ed.)

Quinine.—Java make of sulphate, 4s. per oz.; 25 oz., 3s. 10d.; 100 oz., 3s. 9d.

Cotton Seed Oil has risen to 18s. per gallon.

Crude Drugs are getting lower in stock, and there is difficulty in replenishing them from abroad.

Fol Digitalis is 3s. 6d. per lb.; powder, 4s.

Quilla Bark is 1s. 3d. per lb.; pulv., 1s. 9d.

Rass Sassafrass is 2s. 6d. per lb.; pulv., 3s.

Podophyllin Resin is 2s. per oz.

Valerian Extract is 1s. 6d. per oz., or 20s. per lb.; the liq. ext. is 13s. per lb.

Chemicals and their Salts are on the rise.

Citric Acid is 4s. 6d. per lb., with a corresponding rise in citrates.

Caustic Potash, 98 per cent., is now 5s. per lb.

Ferri Carb. Precip. has risen to 1s. 6d. per lb.

Potash Bitartrate is 4s. per lb.

Proprietary Lines have been advanced in numerous instances, as follows:—

Sal Hepatica, No. 1, 14s. 6d.; No. 2, 29s.; No. 3, 58s. per doz.

Parmint is now 35s. 6d. per lb.

Price's Stearic Acid, 1s. 9d. per lb.

Erasmic Shaving Sticks, 15s. per doz.

Dupont's Tooth Brushes, 24s. per doz.

Mellins' Food, No. 1, 18s. No. 2, 30s. per doz.

Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 8s. per doz.

Roger and Gallet's Veloute Powder, 21s. per doz.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne, in their April quarterly list, report:—"Australians are beginning to know, by its trade influence, that a great war is in progress. Orders may be placed with peace time regularity, but it is very uncertain when the goods will come to hand, if they ever do. An order placed for Pyro in America last July is still unexecuted, though it is believed that the chemical is "somewhere in the Pacific." Other instances are just as impressive. Customers have only to compare to-day's freight rate of 200s. per ton with 65s. per ton ruling in 1914 to realise one effect of the conflict. The arrival of an overseas vessel brings joy to the importer. Requisitions sent to U.S.A. for **Bicarb. Potash, Collapsible Tubes**, etc., etc., are met with the reply "Export prohibited." This condition of affairs promises to last until the strife is over. How are **Lanoline** and **Tooth Pastes** to be packed in future? That remains to be seen, for **Glassware** and **Earthenware** are almost as difficult to obtain. Soon the container will represent a greater value than the goods. The scarcity of shipping is evident from the fact that a priority certificate—giving shipping preference—was granted recently for only half a dozen lines out of several hundred requisitioned from Great Britain. Anyhow, local industry is encouraged by the conditions, and many articles are obtainable here that cannot be procured for love or money in other parts. **Carbosyl** takes the place of **Lysol**, and so on. A visiting English doctor was amazed to find supplies so plentiful, and intends to take many necessities back with him on his return journey. **Arsenic, Opium, Quinine, Cocaine, Pop. Bicarb., Bromides, Arnica Flowers, Camphor, Mirbane, Creosote Carb., Otto Roses, Potash Salts, Pills, Bottles, Scientific Glassware, Lint, Corks, Cotton, Boxes, Twine, Paper**, and many drugs and chemicals are dearer or scarcer, and we regret that we are unable to publish a list of reductions in price, excepting **Resorcin** and **Phenacetin**. Of course, when our stocks are low and no replenishment is in sight, we shall continue to adopt the policy of limiting allotments in order

to distribute the existing quantities as equitably as possible. This course was followed in dispersing a parcel of **Strychnine**, which arrived recently. **Borax** and **Boracic Acid** have again risen in London.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., Melbourne, advise the following alterations in prices:—
Cotton Wool, Johnson and Johnson's and Seabury and Johnson's,—4s. 6d. lb., in 1 lb. packets. Small sizes advanced 3d. lb. all round.
Cotton Wool, "Trident," 2 oz., 5s. 6d. lb.
Cotton Wool, "Trident," 4 oz., 5s. lb.
Cotton Wool, "Trident," 8 oz., 4s. 6d. lb.
Cotton Wool, "Trident," 1 lb., 4s. 3d. lb.
Cotton Wool, "Trident," Hospital, 3s. 3d. lb.
Eno's Fruit Salt, 40s. doz.
Glenny's Poisoned Wheat, No. 1, 4s. 6d. doz.
Glenny's Poisoned Wheat, No. 2, 8s. doz.
Glenny's Poisoned Wheat, No 3, 15s. doz.
Jenner's Cough Balsam, 10s. doz.
Lactagol, No. 1, 33s. doz.
Lactagol, No. 3, 10Ss. doz.
Little's Soluble Phenyle, 7s. doz.
Poisoned Wheat, in 30 lb. tins, 7d. lb.
Sulphur Sublimed, super., 4d. lb., 33s. cwt.
Ven Ynsa Cream, 15s. doz.

NOTICES.

The University of Sydney.

LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR IN PHARMACY.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 15th of MAY, from gentlemen qualified to hold the position of LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR IN PHARMACY. The duties will be to conduct Classes in PRACTICAL PHARMACY under the direction of the Professor of Pharmacology. Applicants must be qualified to give instruction in preparing and testing all Pharmaceutical substances. The salary will be at the rate of £400 per annum, and the Lecturer and Demonstrator will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden and Registrar.

H. E. BARFF,
Warden and Registrar.

April 11th, 1918.

Wanted to Buy.

STRYCHNINE, BENGER'S FOOD and VIROL.

State quantities and price.

WILD, Chemist,
Ararat.

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL INDIGO-DYED FINE COATING TWILL.

TAILORED TO ORDER—90/-

Made by the Famous Firm, EDWARD ARMITAGE & SONS, of Huddersfield—shrunk by JOHN HOLT, of London—this Beautiful, Fine Navy Twill we are now quoting has the hall marks of a Cloth of the Very Finest Quality.

Its value at our price is remarkable—to put it mildly. If ever a good, fine Twill was worth buying at a low figure, it is worth buying in these days of low-grade textures, and high prices

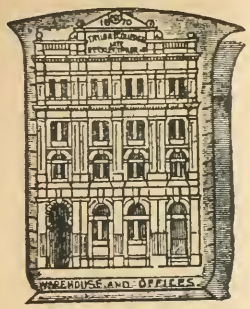
PATTERNS ARE POST FREE

to you any time you like to write, together with a copy of our catalog. self-measurement form, tapes, etc. If you really care about clothing satisfaction at reasonable cost, WRITE TO-DAY.

Lincoln, Stuart & Co. Pty. Ltd.

"Specialists in Tailoring by Mail,"

244-254 Flinders Street, Melbourne.



TAYLOR & COLLEDGE Ltd.

CONTRACTORS TO THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

Wholesale Druggists and Importers,

Manufacturing Chemists, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, Surgical Instruments and Sundries, Confectioners' and Dyers' Goods, Dental Sundries, Sodawater Machinery, Bottling Racks, Egg shape and Lamont's Sodawater Bottles, and all Cordial Makers' Requirements.

All parts of Queensland visited at regular intervals by experienced travellers. Agencies solicited from firms who are prepared to actively introduce their manufactures into the colony.

London Agents—SHARLAND & CO., Eldon House, Finsbury, E.C.

T. & H. SMITH LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MORPHINE : STRYCHNINE : CHLOROFORM

CODEINE	CAFFEINE	SALICIN
ALL	ALOIN	PODOPHYLLIN
OPIUM	GINGERIN	JALAP RESIN
PRODUCTS	CAPSICIN	SCAMMONY RESIN

BLANDFIELD WORKS, EDINBURGH.

25 CHRISTOPHER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

37 WASHINGTON STREET, GLASGOW.

AMERICAN **NASAL CREAM** (RUSSELL'S.)

THE PRESCRIPTION OF AN EMINENT SPECIALIST.

For the Relief of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, and Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane.

CONTAINS NO COCAINE OR MORPHINE.

Packed in Collapsible Tubes. Fitted with Patent Introducer.

SURE SELLER. GOOD PROFIT.

Exclusive Agents—

DENYER BROS. 264 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

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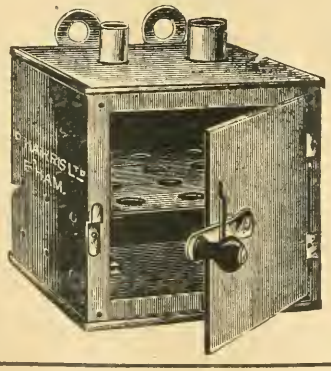
QUININE AND TABLETS
TASTELESS SODII BICARB
BISMUTHS MERCURIALS
CITRATES SODA TART.
AETHERS IODIDES
BROMIDES CAMPHOR
ETC., ETC.

HOWARDS & SONS LTD., Ilford, London.



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BACTERIOLOGICAL INCUBATORS and OVENS, MICROSCOPES, DISPENSING SCALES. METRIC WEIGHTS, BEAKERS, FLASKS, ETC.

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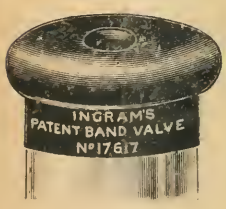

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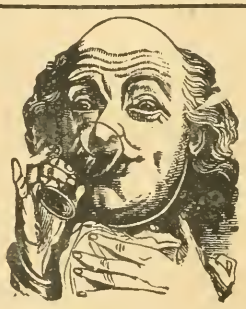

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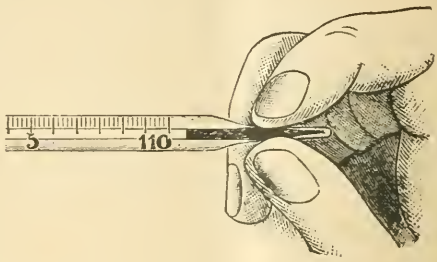

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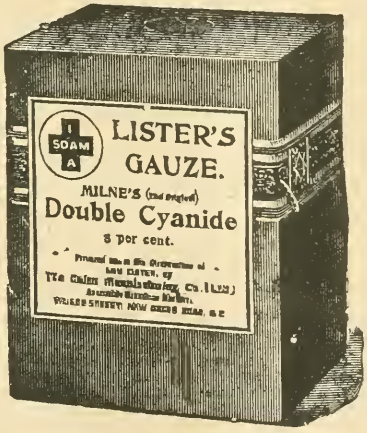

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MEDICAL ACT 1915, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 95, Sub-section of the "Medical Act 1915," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 4th and 5th JUNE, 1918.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. English Literature as prescribed by the Melbourne University.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic, expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cylic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II. Any recognised Text Book may be used.

Examination Fee, £1 1s.

TEXT BOOKS IN ENGLISH.

For the September and December, 1917, and the March and June, 1918, Examinations, the English Text Books will be Scott's "Quentin Durward" and selections from Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of English Lyrics." The following numbers from the Golden Treasury are prescribed, viz., Nos. 112, 113, 129*, 140, 165*, 174*, 179, 208*, 210*, 211*, 215*, 218*, 225*, 240*, 261*, 267 and 276. Selections marked with an asterisk require to be memorised.

For the September, 1918, to June, 1919 Examinations:—

1. A knowledge of one of Shakespeare's plays and one of Scott's novels.
2. The interpretation of the meaning, thought and style of passages of prose and verse, with special reference to the ode and the sonnet. The four books of the Golden Treasury contain many of the great odes, and the second and fourth books the sonnets best suited for candidates proceeding to the Intermediate Examination. It also demands some knowledge of Australian verse.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* for March, June, September, and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th June, 1918.

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Entries close Friday June 25th, 1918.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy from the 10th to the 13th JUNE, 1918.

Candidates must give 14 days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Sections 96 and 98 of "The Medical Act, 1915," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held 3rd THURSDAY and FRIDAY in JUNE, 1918.

Authors for 1918 are—Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 4, and Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Book 5.

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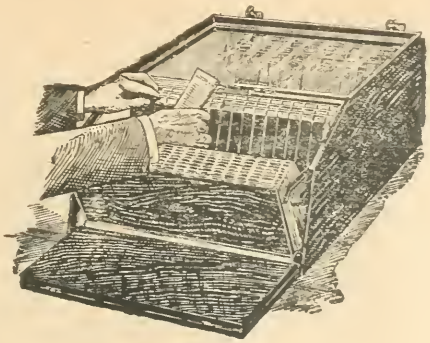

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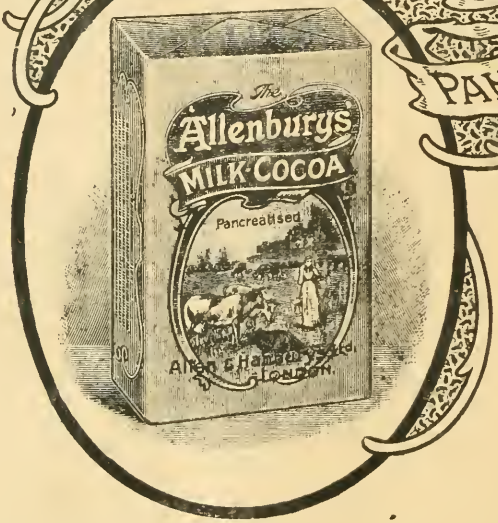

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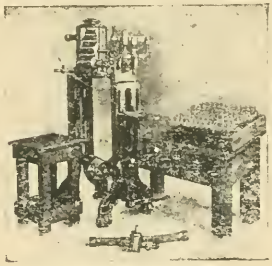

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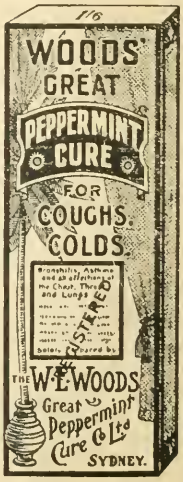

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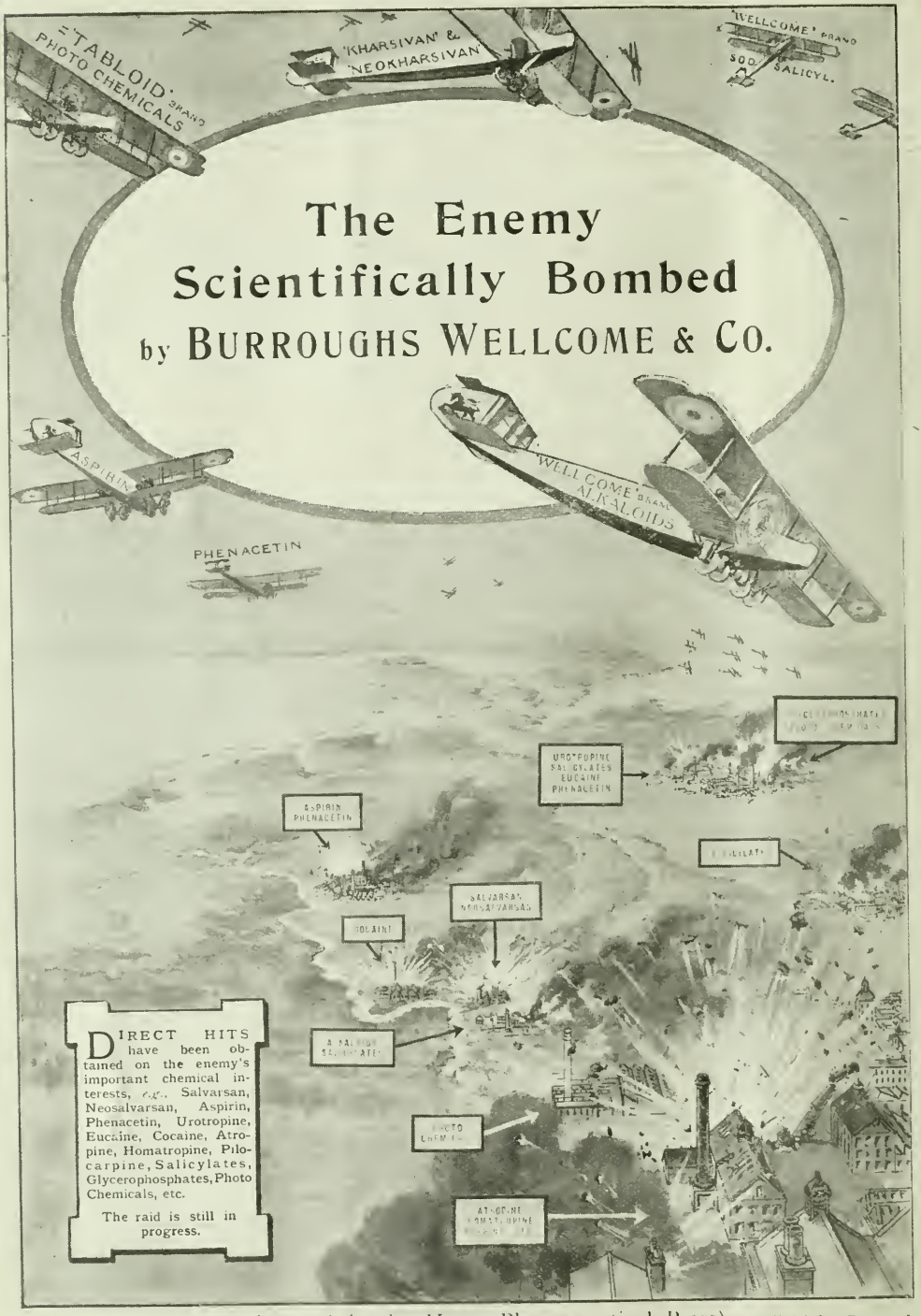
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